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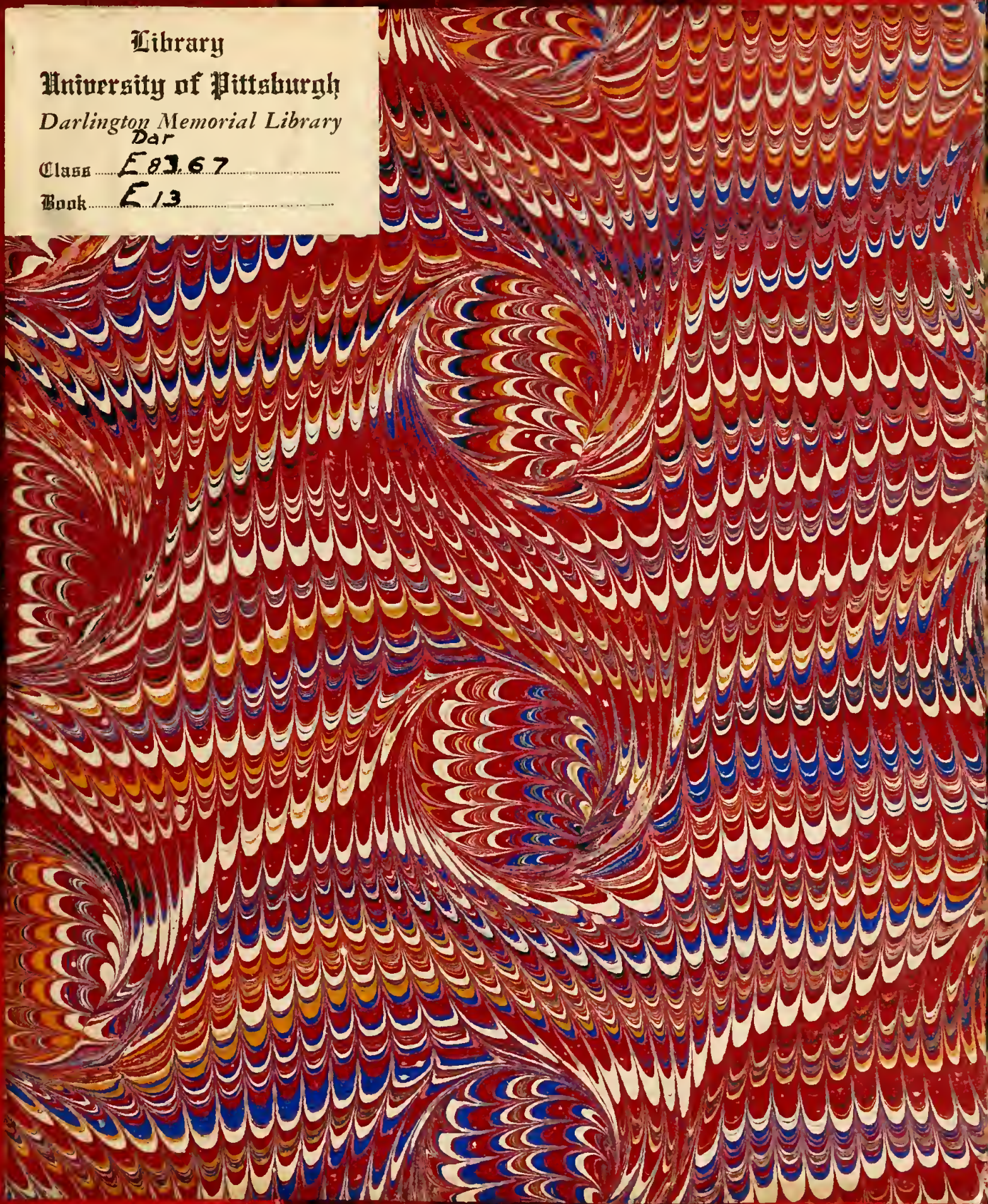

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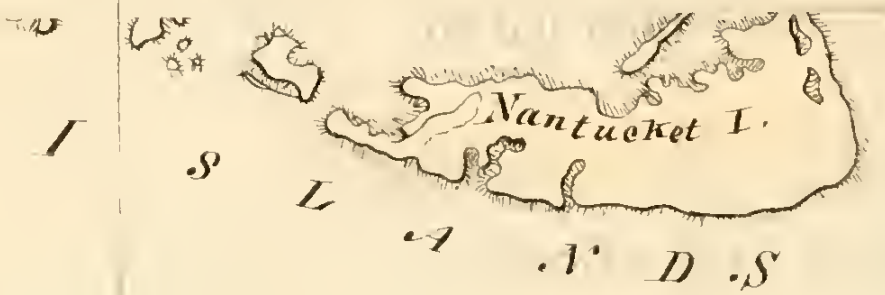

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A

NARRATIVE

Of the Cauſes which led to

PHILIP'S INDIAN WAR,

of 1675 and 1676,

1617-1705

By JOHN EASTON, *of Rhode Iſland.*

With other Documents concerning this Event in the Office of the Secretary of State of New York.

Prepared from the Originals, with an Introduction and Notes.

By FRANKLIN B. HOUGH.

ALBANY, N. Y.

J. MUNSELL, 78 STATE STREET.

M D CCC LVIII.

MAP
of ye
SEAT OF PHILIPS
INDYAN WARRE
MASSACHUSETTS
CONNECTICUT
RHODE ISLAND
Variations
Merrimack River
Boston
Salem
Plymouth
Providence
Newport
Rhode Island
Hartford
New London
Westerly
Kingston
Greenwich
Stonington
Saybrook
Bishops I.
Block I.
Gardiners I.
Montauk Pt
Southold
Southampton
Southtown
Setaukets
Corchaugs
Shinnecocks
Patchoguers
LONG ISLAND
Martha's Vineyard I.
Nantucket I.
Cape Cod
Sandwich
Barnstable
Yarmouth
Falmouth
Dartmouth
Taunton
Bridgewater
Scituate
Hingham
Dorchester
Dedham
Natick
Medway
Wrentham
Attleborough
Woodstock
Springfield
Westfield
Brookfield
Oxford
Northampton
Hadley
Deerfield
Haverhill
Andover
Ipswich
Billerica
Chelmsford
Lancaster
Concord
Lynn
Medfield
Pawtucket
Pawtuxet
Warwick
Smithfield
Providence
Pocasset
Little Compton
Sea Konnet Pt
Block Island
Gayhead
Elizabeth Isles
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ERRATUM.

The Statement inadvertently made in Note 2, Page 9, concerning the Abſence of the Governor, is erroneous. He did not ſail for England until November, 1677.

INTRODUCTION

THE Years 1675 and 1676, will ever fill a gloomy Page in New England Hiſtory, and be equally memorable for the deſperate but ineffectual Efforts of its primitive People, to rid their Country of its European Inhabitants, and the efficient Meaſures adopted by the latter, againſt the Chances of future Hoſtilities.

The Details of theſe Events, have come down to us in the Narratives of ſeveral prominent Actors in them, and from them, we have been made familiar with the Scenes of Atrocity which diſtinguiſhed the ſeveral Combatants in this War of mutual Extermination; but in none of theſe Accounts do we find Evidence of that earneſt Deſire to render a ſtrictly impartial Statement of Events, which alone conſtitutes the higheſt Aim of Hiſtory, and claims our ſtrongeſt Regard. The Writers of theſe Nar-

ratives, in their active Sympathies for the one Party, have ſcarcely been willing to concede either Juſtice or Honor to the other. The Indian Leader who acted ſo prominent a Part in this War, is repreſented as a Monſter in Iniquity, incapable alike of Generoſity or Sympathy, waging an unprovoked and aggreſſive War upon inoffenſive Settlers, violating the moſt ſolemn Engagement of Treaties, and wantonly butchering thoſe who had extended to him the kindeſt Offices of Friendſhip.

The Account of the Origin of this War, given in the following Pages, is believed to be the only one that has been printed, in which a cotemporary Writer has appeared anxious to repreſent in a favorable Light, the Injuries that provoked the Natives to Acts of Hoſtility, or to concede to them Motives of Honor and Equity in previous Attempts to adjuſt the Grounds of Diſpute without a final Reſort to Arms.

The Government of Rhode Iſland, of which Mr. Eaſton was a Member, had been excluded from the Union of the New England Colonies, on account of her heretical Toleration of religious Freedom, and her open Advocacy of that Liberty of Conſcience

which has ſince become a diſtinguiſhing Feature of our Government. Her Territory was invaded by armed Forces without previous Notification or Conſent, and her Magiſtrates ſeized and carried to Priſons beyond her Borders, for preſuming to queſtion the Right of theſe informal Inroads upon her Soil.

The Boundary between Connecticut and Rhode Iſland, was at this Time a Subject of Diſpute, and upon it depended the Queſtion of ſeparate Exiſtence, to the greater Part of the latter. This Controverſy had excited a Feeling of Alienation between the two Colonies, as had a ſimilar Queſtion between the former and New York, and in ſome Degree prevented a cordial Coöperation, in Meaſures tending to the common Welfare of the Engliſh Colonies. This may perhaps have influenced the Writer of the following Narrative, in his Deſire to prove that the Complaints of the Indians might have been peaceably ſettled, and that the immediate Cauſe of the War aroſe from the Indiſcretion of their Neighbors. Whatever Weight this Motive may have had, there is found nothing either in the Narrative itſelf, or the Evidence of other Writers, to lead us to queſtion

the Accuracy of the Facts therein ſtated, or to doubt that the Grievances complained of, were fully as real as by them repreſented.

Slighter Grounds of Difference between civilized Nations have often ſooner led to open War, and we may perhaps find in this Caſe, no other Reaſon for patient Forbearance under continued Wrongs, than the Fact that the Indians were dependent upon the Whites for the Means of commencing and proſecuting Hoſtilities, and were without thoſe Facilities for Conſultation and Coöperation which Education alone confers.

Prompted by that inherent Senſe of Equality which has often led them to ſhare equally with their Priſoners, the laſt Morſel of Food, the Indians had cheerfully given to the firſt Coloniſts a liberal Share of their Lands, and had not only ſupplied them with Proviſions when they would otherwiſe have ſtarved, but had taught them the Method of cultivating Corn, and the Time and Mode of catching Fiſh, which preſerved them from Extremities to which there would have been no other Relief.[1] Thus favored and aſſiſted, the Coloniſts at Peace

[1] See Bradford's Hiſtory of Plymouth Plantations, p. 100.

with the native Tribes rapidly multiplied, and their Fields everywhere extended along the Valleys and over the Plains that had been the Haunts and the Homes of the primitive Owners. During more than fifty Years, they had been gaining ſteadily upon the Wilderneſs, and the Indians had proportionably waſted away, deriving few and doubtful Benefits from Civilization, but becoming daily more degraded by its Vices, and more dependent upon its Arts for the Means of Exiſtence.

Maſſaſoit, the chief Sachem of the Wampanoags, had been the early and conſtant Friend of the Whites, and towards the Cloſe of his Life had taken his two Sons, upon whom his Authority was to deſcend, to a principal Settler to make them pledge their continued Friendſhip to the Engliſh. Alexander, the elder of theſe Brothers, was a few Years after ſummoned to appear and anſwer to Charges made againſt him upon Suſpicion that he was plotting the Deſtruction of the Settlers; but not obeying promptly, he was ſurpriſed at an unguarded Moment, and taken towards Plymouth. Exaſperated at this Treatment, he fell ſick, was releaſed

under the Pledge of Hoſtages, but died on his Way Home.

The chief Authority devolved upon Metacom,[1] better known as Philip, on the Death of his Brother, and whatever may have been his early Feeling towards the Engliſh, there can be no Doubt that from this Period he harbored a ſecret Reſolution of Vengeance, although Policy led him for a Seaſon to conceal his Purpoſe under a Cloak of Friendſhip, and even to conſent to repeated Renewals of the Treaties of Amity, which his Father had made.

With this Deſign he viſited many Indian Tribes, portrayed in eloquent Language the ſteady Encroachments of the Settlers, reminded them of their ancient Power now rapidly waſting away, and invoked them by the Love of Country and Kindred, the Memory of their Forefathers, and their Duty to Poſterity, to unite in driving from the Land theſe dangerous Rivals, whoſe paſt Encroachments foreſhadowed the rapid and complete Deſtruction of their Race.

The Magnitude of this Enterpriſe, and the evi-

[1] Sometimes written *Metacomet*, and ſaid to be a Contraction from *Pomctacom*.

dent Succeſs with which he privately advanced in its Arrangement, beſpeaks a Mind capable of the moſt comprehenſive Generalization, while his future Courſe proved him the Owner of Talents equal to the moſt preſſing Emergencies that might ariſe in the Execution of its Details.

His Tact in enliſting the Narraganſetts, the hereditary Enemies of his Tribe, in the general Scheme which he had formed, indicates the Poſſeſſion of a fair Degree of diplomatic Skill, and a thorough Knowledge of the human Character.

The Circumſtances attending the Conference related in the following Narrative, are particularly intereſting, as ſhowing the Wrongs which had for Years been practiced upon the unſuſpecting Natives, and the lively Senſe of Injuſtice which theſe Injuries had awakened. The ſimple confiding Ignorance of theſe untutored Sons of Nature, had led them on from one Conceſſion to another, until they were brought to a forcible Realization of the Value of Land, by a preſſing Senſe of its Want, and found themſelves in almoſt as feeble and dependent a Condition, as were the Engliſh upon their firſt Arrival.

There is ſomething peculiarly refined and elevated in the Sentiment expreſſed by Philip, in anſwer to their Remark, that the Whites were now too ſtrong for the Indians, when he replied, *that then the Engliſh ſhould do to them, as they did, when they were too ſtrong for the Engliſh.* In this was expreſſed the Spirit of that moſt ſacred Injunction of Scripture, that "all Things whatſoever ye would that Men ſhould do to you, do ye even ſo to them," with all the additional Obligation that a previous Performance of this Duty could impoſe.

His Plans, it is ſaid, had been laid with Reference to their Development in the Spring of 1676, but were prematurely haſtened by the Death of Saſſamon, and the Executions which followed.

Perhaps fearing that he might be ſelected as the next Victim, Philip kept himſelf ſurrounded by his armed Followers, and finally yielding to their Impatience for Plunder, allowed them to commit Depredations. Theſe by provoking an Attack from the Whites, relieved him from the Superſtitious dread which he is ſaid to have entertained of beginning the War, and active Hoſtilities quickly followed.

The firſt Attack was made at Swanſea upon People returning from public Worſhip. A Body of Troops arriving ſoon after, were fired upon, and one of the Party killed. The Indians fled, marking their Courſe by burning Houſes, and fixing on Poles the Heads of thoſe they had ſlain; but being preſſed by the Troops, Philip left Mount Hope and retired to a Swamp at Pocaſſet, where he ſucceeded in repelling the Engliſh and killing ſixteen of their Number.

Learning that his Enemy was preparing to guard every Exit from the Swamp and thus reduce him to Starvation, he eſcaped towards the Nipmucks in Worceſter County, purſued by People of Rehoboth and Providence. The Indians continued to hang upon the Outſkirts of the Settlements in ſmall Parties, committing frequent Murders, and generally evading Purſuit. Being intimately acquainted with every Locality, they could eaſily fall upon an unguarded Hamlet, murder its Inmates, and eſcape before an Alarm could be raiſed, or a Force collected. Mendon, Brookfield, Deerfield, Hadley, Northfield, Hatfield, Northampton and Springfield, became in Turn the Scene of deſperate Encounters, in which

Fortune favored ſometimes one and at other Times the other Party. Philip, who was generally preſent in theſe Engagements to direct his Men, evinced a Boldneſs mingled with Caution, that defied the utmoſt Efforts of the Engliſh to gain any ſignal Advantage.

It being no longer doubted that the Narraganſetts were in ſecret Alliance with Philip, War was declared againſt them by the Commiſſioners of the United Colonies in November, and in December an Army of from fifteen hundred to two thouſand Men, including Volunteers, Indians and a Troop of Horſe, the whole under the Command of General Winſlow, aſſembled in the Neighborhood of the Enemy. The Indians, under Philip, were located on an Iſland in a Swamp in South Kingſton, Rhode Iſland, and had ſurrounded their Camp with Palliſades and an almoſt impenetrable Hedge of fallen Trees, with their Tops pointing outwards. Within this Incloſure, the Indians had gathered with their Families to the Number of three thouſand, comfortably ſupplied with Proviſions and armed with Bows and Arrows, Muſkets and Tomahawks.

Here, on the 18th of December, was fought the

moſt bloody Battle recorded in the early Annals of New England, in which ſeven hundred Indian Warriors were ſlain and thre ehundred wounded; three hundred more and as many Women and Children taken Priſoners. The Number of Women and Children that periſhed in the Flames was never known. The Engliſh loſt ſix Captains and eighty Men in killed and one hundred and fifty in wounded.

The Weather was intenſely cold, and the Engliſh ſuffered extremely from Cold and Fatigue while traveling in deep Snows. Philip fled, and is ſuppoſed to have paſſed the Winter upon the weſtern Borders of Maſſachuſetts. The Winter was remarkably mild, and upon the Hudſon River opening unexpectedly in February, the Governor of New York ſent up ſeveral Sloops laden with Soldiers and military Stores, to reſiſt any Attack which Philip might make in that Quarter. Sudbury, Lancaſter and Medfield were attacked in February.

The Spring opened with renewed Hoſtilities, and Parts of Groton, Marlborough, Warwick, Rehoboth and Providence were burned. A memorable Engagement occurred in Rehoboth, on the

26th of March, known as the "Pierce Fight," in which Capt. Michael Pierce, of Scituate, at the Head of a Band of 63 Engliſh and a few friendly Indians, was led into an Ambuſcade, in which 55 Engliſh and 10 of their Indian Allies were ſlain on the Spot, but not without deſtroying ſeveral Times this Number of their Enemies.

The Indians ſcattering in ſmall Parties, were enabled to diſtract the Attention of the Engliſh Forces by ſimultaneous Attacks in different Quarters. In March, a Body of Volunteers from Connecticut, ſucceeded in capturing Conanchet, Sachem of the Narraganſetts, who was ſcarcely leſs formidable than Philip, and Expeditions upon the Strongholds of the Indians were conſtantly reducing their Numbers and rendering their Proſpects more gloomy.

On the 18th of May, Capt. Turner, with 180 Men, ſurpriſed a large Party of Indians at the great Falls in the Connecticut River, above Deerfield. They found the Camp entirely unguarded, and ſlew great Numbers, while others ruſhed into the River, only to meet a watery Grave. The Engliſh loſt but one, while the Indians afterwards admitted the Loſs of 300 Men in killed and drowned, ſome of

them being principal Sachems. In returning, the Engliſh in their turn experienced heavy Reverſes at the Hands of another Lodge of Indians, in which Capt. Turner was killed, and before reaching Hatfield, their Numbers were reduced to thirty-eight Men.

The Slaughter at the Falls proved a death Blow to the Hopes of Philip, and from this Time Miſfortunes cloſed thickly upon him. There ſtill, however, remained ſufficient Force to ſeriouſly annoy the Settlements. On the 30th of May, ſix or ſeven hundred Indians invaded Hatfield, burned ſeveral Houſes without the Fortification, and killed five Men, but were repulſed with the Loſs of five Times this Number.

On the Morning of the 12th of June, about ſeven hundred Indians made a furious Aſſault upon Hadley, and the Inhabitants were thrown into great Confuſion and Alarm. The Indians ſucceeded in forcing the Paliſades and gaining Poſſeſſion of one Houſe, but were beaten back with Loſs. Suddenly, a Man of noble Mien, peculiar in Dreſs, venerable in Appearance and manifeſtly familiar with military

Affairs, aſſumed the Command, ordered the Engliſh to rally in the Manner beſt adapted to meet the preſſing Emergency, and by his Voice and Example inſpired them to new Activity and Courage. Under his Direction the Indians were at length repulſed with Loſs, and driven into the Woods. The myſterious Stranger as ſuddenly diſappeared, and it was long reported and believed that an Angel from Heaven had led them to Victory. It was afterwards found, that this Perſon was Col. Goffe, the Regicide, who had for fifteen Years, with Whalley his Father-in-law, been concealed in the Colony, and who was then living in ſtrict Seclusion in the Family of Mr. Ruſſell the Miniſter.

The Indians began to loſe their Courage with theſe Failures, and their Attacks were thenceforth made with leſs Bravery. They alſo found new Enemies in the Mohawks of New York, who willingly liſtened to Propoſitions from the Engliſh to engage in a War againſt the eaſtern Indians. They did this the more readily, from having diſcovered an Act of Treachery on the Part of Philip.

A Party of 200 Indians, on their Way weſtward from the Connecticut, was ſurpriſed in the preſent

Town of Stockbridge, of whom about ſixty were killed and taken, with the Loſs of but one Man.

Thus repulſed from the Connecticut, Philip returned to the Plymouth Colony, ſtill following out his Purpoſe of Extermination, but daily loſing his Counſelors and Friends, his Captains and Warriors. He continued to ſtruggle againſt Fate, and to gather new Energies from the Deſperation into which his Affairs were plunged. His Wife and Children were ſeized or killed, and many of his Followers gave up in Deſpair and threw themſelves upon the Mercy of the Engliſh. Retiring to Mount Hope, his former Reſidence, he took Refuge in a Swamp with about two hundred of his Men. Some Time before he had ſlain one of his Followers, who preſumed to propoſe Submiſſion to the Engliſh, and the Brother of this Indian, in Revenge betrayed the Secret of his Retreat. Captain Benjamin Church, who had been diſtinguiſhed throughout the War for his Courage and Succeſs, ſurrounded the Swamp on the 12th of Auguſt, 1676, and but ſixty of the Indians eſcaped. Philip was ſhot by an Indian and fell with his Face in the Mud. His Head was cut off and exhibited as a Trophy.

Annawan, his principal Captain, was taken Auguſt 28th, in Rehoboth, which ended the War in this Section of New England, although Hoſtilities continued one or two Years later, in the northeaſtern Part of the Colonies.

The Indians, everywhere broken and ſcattered, either ſubmitted to ſuch Terms as the Engliſh might dictate or removed North and joined the French in Canada; and the exhauſted Colonies were left to a realization of the Ravages which this vindictive War had occaſioned. Famine would have followed cloſe upon the Miſeries of the Torch and Tomahawk, but for timely Charities from Dublin and London, obtained through the Letters of Dr. Increaſe Mather. One eleventh of the able bodied Men of New England are ſaid to have been ſlain during theſe two Years, and according to another Writer, almoſt every Perſon in the two Colonies, had loſt a Relation or near Friend, ſo that every Family was in deep Mourning.

We have already alluded to the Jealouſies then exiſting between New York and Connecticut, on account of diſputed Boundaries. The firſt News of Indian Hoſtilities, naturally filled the Country

with an Alarm which was frequently renewed during the Progreſs of the War, as Rumors of projected Maſſacres, magnified by the Fears of the Timid or the Expoſed, were circulated among the Settlers or reported to the Governor. Although the Province of New York eſcaped the Calamities which fell upon the New England Colonies, the occaſional Intercourſe of its Indians with thoſe to the Eaſtward, eſpecially the tributary Dependence in which the Tribes upon the eaſt End of Long Iſland were held by the Narraganſetts, gave juſt Reaſon to ſuſpect that theſe Indians might be in ſecret Alliance with their powerful Maſters, and juſtified the Meaſures that were adopted for their Security.

A prominent Source of Irritation between New England and New York, aroſe from the Charges publicly made by the former, that the hoſtile Indians were ſupplied with Powder and Arms by the latter. The Documents which follow, exhibit the Grounds upon which this Allegation was made, and the Spirit with which it was repelled. They alſo prove that the Indians were in ſome Degree at leaſt aſſiſted by the French in Canada, with whom the Engliſh were then nominally at Peace.

The Government of New York purſued an undeviating Line of Policy with regard to the Indians within her Borders, and claimed at all Times the excluſive Management of their Affairs; aſſerting ſometimes rudely, at other Times reſpectfully, but always firmly, her ſole Right of negotiating with them. Every Attempt of the neighboring Colonies to treat with the New York Indians, for Aid againſt the eaſtern and northern Tribes, was met with a prompt Refuſal, unleſs conducted in the Preſence of the Governor or his authorized Agents.

This Policy, and the Grounds upon which it was baſed, were not underſtood by thoſe who had Occaſion to deal with theſe Indians, and the unpleaſant Feeling which followed the Failure of informal Attempts at Negotiation, has in ſome Degree influenced the public Mind, and imparted to the hiſtoric Page a Tinge of Prejudice againſt the Conduct of New York, which is by no means deſerved. A careful Study of theſe Documents will convince the Reader, that whenever proper Courteſy was ſhown to New York in theſe Tranſactions, the Subject of Requeſt received proper Attention.

The warlike Mohawks needed but ſlight Entreaty

to engage in a Purſuit ſo congenial to their Taſtes, and had Hoſtilities continued, would doubtleſs have aided in an effectual Manner, in the War againſt Philip. Indeed upon ſeveral Occaſions after the Peace, they made Inroads upon the Chriſtan Indians of Natick and other Villages, miſtaking them for the late Enemies to the Engliſh; and it became neceſſary to explain to them that their Services were not further needed, and to diſſuade them from Hunting in that Quarter, leaſt they might injure the friendly Natives.

The rude and unadorned Style and Language of theſe Documents afford an intereſting View of the Period and the Events to which they relate, and we are enabled to catch a Glimpſe of the Manners of the Age, the Relations exiſting between the Whites and the Indians, the Hopes and Fears of the Coloniſts, and the Light in which theſe Events were regarded by the Government of New York, more ſatisfactorily perhaps than could have been done by any other Means. Should they in any Degree anſwer this Purpoſe, the Object of their Publication will be accompliſhed.

F. B. H.

A RELATION
of the
INDYAN WARR,
By Mr EASTON[1] of Rhoad Iſland,
1675.

A TRUE Relation of what I kno & of Reports & my Underſtanding concerning the Begining & Progreſs of the War now between the Engliſh and the Indians.

In the Winter in the Year 1674, an Indian was found dead, and by a Coroner's Inqueſt of Plimouth

[1] JOHN EASTON, the Author of this Account, was the Son of Nicholas Eaſton, who emigrated to New England with his Sons Peter and John, in the Spring of 1634, and ſettled at Ipſwich. He ſubſequently removed to Newburgh, and then to Hampton, where he built the firſt Engliſh Houſe. In 1638 he removed to Rhode Iſland, on account of the religious Intolerance he experienced, as a Quaker, and the ſecond Year after

Colony iudged murdered.[1] He was found dead in a Hole thro Ice broken in a Pond[2] with his Gun and ſum Foulls by him. Sum Engliſh ſupoſed him thrown in, ſum Indians y^t^ I iudged intelegabell and impartiall in y^e^ Caſe did think he fell in and was ſo drouned, and that the Ies did hurt his Throat, as the Engliſh ſaid it was cut;[3] but ac-

ſettled at Newport, where he alſo built the firſt Houſe. In 1641 this was burned by the Indians ſetting Fire on his Lands. In 1640 and 1653 he was choſen an Aſſiſtant, and from 1650 to 1652, and in 1654, he was Preſident under the firſt colonial Charter. From 1672 to 1674 he held the Office of Governor, and died at Newport in 1675.

His Son John Eaſton, held the Office of Attorney General of Rhode Iſland fifteen Years between 1652 and 1675, was Deputy Governor in 1674-1675; was ſeveral Times an Aſſiſtant, and from 1690 to 1695 he was elected Governor. He died at Newport, Dec. 12, 1705, aged 88 Years, and was buried in the Coddington burial Place. *Callender's Diſcourſe, p.* 125, 148: *Peterſon's Hiſt. R. I.*—Ed.

[1] He was firſt buried by his Friends, without an Inveſtigation, but David, a Tetticut Indian, having noticed ſome Bruiſes about the Head, reported to ſome Engliſh and the Governor of Plymouth ordered an Inqueſt. This proved that ſufficient Injuries had been received to cauſe Death without drowning. An Indian alſo acknowledged, that while ſtanding on a Hill near the Pond, he ſaw the Murder committed, but being fearful for his own Life, at firſt was unwilling to diſcloſe it. *Bayley's Plymouth*, ii, 27.—Ed.

[2] Aſſawomſett Pond, in Middleborough, in the Preſent County of Plymouth, Maſs.—Ed.

[3] Other Accounts ſtate that his Neck was broken. *C. Mather.*–Ed.

noledge yt ſumetimes naty Indians wold kill others but not as euer they herd to obſcuer as if the dead Indian was not murdered. The dead Indian was caled Sanſimun[1] and a Chriſtian yt could read and write. Report was he was a bad Man, yt King Philip got him to write his Will, and he made the Writing for a great Part of the Land to be his, but read as

[1] This Indian was JOHN SASSAMON, alias *Waſſaſamon*, of the Maſſachuſetts Tribe, who had been converted to Chriſtianity and received a partial Courſe of Inſtruction at Harvard College. Being well acquainted with the Engliſh Language, and able to read and write, he was employed as a Teacher at Natick. Renouncing his Faith, he went to reſide with Alexander, Philip's Brother, and afterwards with Philip, where his Learning made him uſeful as a Secretary. He thus had the Means of becoming thoroughly acquainted with the Sachem and his Plans.

Incurring the Diſpleaſure of his Employer, or yielding to the Solicitations of his Friend and Inſtructor the venerable Eliot, he returned to Natick, where, upon Profeſſions of Repentance, he was again baptized, received into the Church, and employed as an Inſtructor. Being frequently with his Countrymen, he gained a full Knowledge of the hoſtile Feeling that was rapidly ſpreading among them, and going to Plymouth he imparted this Information to the Governor.

This Advice was at firſt diſregarded, but Circumſtances ſoon occurred to ſtrengthen his Statement, and Philip with ſeveral of his Indians were examined, but without gaining any new Proof of the Allegation. They were accordingly diſmiſſed, under ſtrong Suſpicions, and Saſſamon diſappeared ſoon after. His Death occurred early in the Spring of 1674-5. *Bayley's Plymouth* ii, 27; *Drake's Book of Indians*, 194 et ſeq.—ED.

if it had bin as Philip wrote; But it came to be known, and then he run away from him.

Now one Indian informed that three Indians had murdered him, and ſheued a Coat y^t^ he ſaid thay gave him to conſeall them. The Indians report y^t^ the Informer had playd away his Coate, and theſe Men ſent him y^e^ Coate, and after demanded Pay, and he not to pay, ſo acuſed them, and knoing that it wold pleas the Engliſh ſo to think him a beter Chriſtian, and the Reporte came y^t^ the three Indians had confeſed and acuſed Philip ſo to imploy them, and y^t^ y^e^ Engliſh wold hang Philip; ſo the Indians wear afraid, and reported y^t^ the Engliſh had flatred them (or by threats) to bely Philip y^t^ thay might kill him to have his Land, and y^t^ if Philip had dun it, it was ther Law ſo to execute home ther Kings iudged deſerved it, y^t^ he had no Caſe to hide it.[1]

[1] Tobias, alias *Poggapanoſſoo*, one of Philip's Counſellors, his Son, and *Mattaſhinnamy*, were apprehended and tried by a Jury conſiſting of four Indians and twelve Whites. On the 8th of June, 1675, two of them were hung, and a few Days after the third was ſhot, at Plymouth, one of them, before his Execution, confeſſing the Murder, but the others denying it to the laſt. One of the abſurd Grounds of Evidence that influenced the Jury is thus related by Dr. Increaſe Mather: "When Tobias (the ſuſpected Murderer) came near the dead Body, it fell a

So Philip kept his Men in Armes. Plimoth Gouerner required him to diſband his Men, and informed him his Jealouſy was falce. Philip anſwered he would do no Harm, and thanked the Governer for his Information.[1]

The three Indians wer hunge, to the laſt denied the Fact; but one broke the Halter as it is reported, then deſired to be ſayed, and ſo was a littell while, then confeſſed they three had dun the Fact; and then he was hanged.[2] And it was reported Sauſimun before his death had informed of the Indian Plot, and y^t^ if the Indians knew it they wold kill him, and that the Hethen might deſtroy the Engliſh for their Wickedneſs, as God had permitted the Heathen to deſtroy the Iſraellites of olde. So the Engliſh wear afraid and Philip was afraid,

bleeding on freſh, as if it had been newly ſlain; albeit, it was buried a conſiderable Time before that." *Mather's Relation*, 75; *Drake's Book of Indians*, 195.—Ed.

[1] Other Accounts ſtate that Philip paid no attention to the Court, and made no Effort to free himſelf from the Suſpicions that were arouſed againſt him, marching from Place to Place with his Men in Arms, and receiving all ſtrange Indians who came to him. *Bailey's Plymouth*, ii, 28.—Ed.

[2] This Circumſtance is not mentioned by other Contemporaries.—Ed.

and both increſed in Arems. But for four Yeares Time, Reports and Iealoſys of War had bin veri frequent, y^t^ we did not think y^t^ now a War was breaking forth;[1] but about a Week before it did,[2] we had Caſe to think it wold. Then to indever to prevent it, we ſent a Man to Philip, y^t^ if he wold cum to the Fery we wold cum over to ſpeke with him. About four Miles we had to cum; thither our Meſſenger cum to them; they not

[1] Strong Suſpicions of Indian Hoſtilities had ariſen in the Spring of 1671, occaſioned by warlike Preparations on the Part of Philip and Men on Account of ſome Injury alleged to have been done to his planting Ground. The Maſſachuſetts Government, anxious to preſerve Peace, ſent Agents to mediate between the Parties, and on the 12th of April a Conference was obtained at the Meeting Houſe in Taunton. Philip repreſented that his Preparations were deſigned to protect himſelf from the Narraganſetts, but on its being ſhown that his Relations with that Tribe were never more friendly, he acknowledged the Charges and ſigned a Covenant in which he agreed to remain friendly to the Coloniſts, and to deliver up to the Government of New Plymouth all his Engliſh Arms, to be kept by them for their Security ſo long as they might ſee Reaſon. *Hubbard*, *Mather*, *Hutchinſon*, *Bayley*, &c. Another Conference was held in September of the ſame Year. A Letter from the Governor of New York, on the Subject of theſe Rumors of Hoſtility, will be found in a ſubſequent Page of this Volume.—Ed.

[2] This Indian War began June 24th, 1675, at Swanſea, and ended with the Death of Philip, Aug. 12, 1676, at Pokanoket.—Ed

aware of it behaved themſelves as furious, but ſudingly apeaſed when they underſtood who he was and what he came for, he called his Counſell and agreed to cum to us; came himſelf unarmed, and about 40 of his Men armed. Then 5 of us went over, 3 wear Magiſtrates. We ſate veri friendly together.[1] We told him our biſnes was to indever that they might not reſeue or do Rong. They ſaid that was well; they had dun no Rong, the

[1] No other Hiſtorian of this War has given an Account of this Negotiation. The Relations exiſting between the Indians and the Government of Rhode Iſland, had been friendly from the Beginning, and all the Engagements on the Part of the Engliſh had been fulfilled with ſcrupulous Exactneſs. Mr. Roger Williams relates that he had obtained by Love and Favor the Title of Rhode Iſland, which could not have been purchaſed by Price or Money, and that the Indians, always ſhy and jealous of felling their Lands, choſe rather to make a Grant of them to ſuch as they eſteemed. The Gratuities however expected in return, often made theſe Gifts a very dear Bargain. *Callender's Diſcourſe*, 85.

It is ſaid that ſhortly before the War of 1675 began, the Governor of Maſſachuſetts ſent to inquire of Philip why he would war upon the Engliſh, and to requeſt him to enter into a Treaty. The Sachem replied: "Your Governor is but a Subject of King Charles of England; I ſhall not treat with a Subject. I ſhall treat of Peace only with the King my Brother. When he comes I am ready." *Old Indian Chronicle*, 68. The Reſpect and Confidence which the People of Rhode Iſland had acquired with the Indians, ſecured a Hearing for their pacific Overtures on the above Occaſion, at a Time when probably no other Engliſh could have ſafely ſolicited an Interview.—Ed.

Engliſh ronged them. We ſaid we knew the Engliſh ſaid the Indians ronged them, and the Indians ſaid the Engliſh ronged them, but our Deſier was the Quarrell might rightly be deſided, in the beſt Way, and not as Dogs deſided their Quarrells. The Indians owned y^t^ fighting was the worſt Way; then they propounded how Right might take Place. We ſaid, by Arbitration. They ſaid that all Engliſh agreed againſt them, and ſo by Arbitration they had had much Rong; mani Miles ſquare of Land ſo taken from them, for Engliſh wold have Engliſh Arbitrators; and once they were perſuaded to give in their Armes, y^t^ thereby Jealouſy might be removed,[1] and the Engliſh having

[1] The Conference at Taunton, April 12, 1671, is here referred to. All the Arms which Philip's Men had with them on that Occaſion were given up, and they agreed to bring in the Remainder at Plymouth by a certain Time. But this for ſome Reaſon was not done. The Government at Boſton being looked to as an Umpire, a Complaint was made to them by the Colony of New Plymouth. Philip appeared in Perſon, and by his plauſible Addreſs quieted all Apprehenſions, and propoſed that Commiſſioners from the ſeveral United Colonies ſhould meet at Plymouth for a Diſcuſſion and Settlement of the exiſting Differences. This Meeting occurred Sept. 29th, 1671, and "Philip again acknowledged his Offence, and was appointed to give a Sum of Money to defray the Charges which his inſolent Clamors had put the Colony unto." *Mather's Relation*, 73. The Sum agreed upon, as ſtated in the Text, was £100, payable in three Years. He alſo agreed

their Arms wold not deliver them as they had promiſed, untill they conſented to pay a 100^{L}, and now they had not ſo much Sum or Muny; y^{t} thay wear as good be kiled as leave all ther Liuefly-hode.[1]

We ſaid they might chuſe a Indian King and the Engliſh might chuſe the Governor of New Yorke,[2] y^{t} nether had Caſe to ſay either wear Parties

" to ſend unto the Governor, or whom he ſhall appoint, five Wolves' Heads, if he can get them, or as many as he can procure, until they come to five Wolves' Heads yearly." The Diſarming of the Indians was continued through the Spring and Summer of 1671. *Drake's Book of the Indians*, 204.—Ed.

[1] The Indians of New England were firſt taught the Uſe of Fire-arms by Thomas Morton, an unprincipled and dangerous Adventurer, who came over with Captain Wolaſton in 1622, in the Capacity of a Servant, and ſettled in the preſent Town of Quincy. In the Abſence of Wolaſton he ſucceeded in perſuading his Aſſociates to throw off all Obligation to their Maſter, and they fell into the moſt riotous Exceſſes. The neighboring Settlements becoming alarmed, united in ſuppreſſing this Nuiſance, and Morton was ſent a Priſoner to England in 1628. *Bradford's Hiſt. of Plymouth Plantation*, 238. At the Time of Philip's War, the Uſe of Fire-arms had become general among the Indians throughout New England, moſtly ſuperceding the primitive Weapons of the Natives, and forming an indiſpenſable Means of Succeſs in Hunting.—Ed.

[2] Sir Edmund Andros, was at this Time Governor of New York, but at the breaking out of the War, he was abſent in England, and the Government was adminiſtered by Capt. Anthony Brockholls the Lieutenant Governor.—Ed.

in the Diferance. They ſaid they had not heard of y^t^ Way, and ſaid we oneſtly ſpoke, ſo we wear perſwaided if y^t^ Way had bine tendered they would have acſepted. We did endeaver not to hear their Complaints, ſaid it was not convenient for us now to conſider of, but to indever to prevent War; ſaid to them when in War againſt Engliſh, Blood was ſpilt, y^t^ ingaged all Engliſhmen, for we wear to be all under one King; we knew what their Complaints wold be, and in our Colony had removed ſome of them in ſending for Indian Rulers in what the Crime concerned Indians Lives, which thay veri lovingly acſepted, and agreed with us to their Execution, and ſaid ſo they were abell to ſatisfie their Subjects when they knew an Indian ſufered duly, but ſaid in what was only between their Indians and not in Towneſhipes, y^t^ we had purchaſed, they wold not have us proſecute, and y^t^ that thay had a great Fear to have ani of ther Indians ſhould be caled or forced to be Chriſtian Indians.[1] Thay

[1] The Narraganſets in particular, made it a Matter of public Policy to oppoſe the Propagation of the Chriſtian Religion among them. The Prieſts and Sachems imagined that the Prevalence of the Goſpel would put an End to their Authority, and although Mr. Roger Williams

ſaid y^t ſuch wer in everi thing more miſchievous, only Diſemblers, and then the Engliſh made them not ſubject to ther Kings, and by their lying to rong ther Kings. We knew it to be true, and we promiſing them y^t however in Government to Indians all ſhould be alike, and y^t we knew it was our King's will it ſhould be ſo, y^t altho we wear weaker than other Colonies, they having ſubmitted to our King to protect them, others dared not otherwiſe to moleſt them; expreſſed thay took that to be well, that we had littell Caſe to doute, but that to us under the King thay would have yielded to our Determinations in what ani ſhould have complained to us againſt them.

But Philip charged it to be diſoneſtly in us to put of the Hering to iuſt Complaints, therefore we

at firſt attempted to Inſtruct the Natives in religious Matters, upon longer Acquaintance he appears to have changed his Opinion on this Subject. *Callender's Diſcourſe*, 136; *Coll. R. I. Hiſt. Soc.*, iii, 9; *Bayley's Plymouth*, ii, 16. Better Reſults followed the Labors of Eliot, the Mayhews, and others in Maſſachuſetts, Plymouth, Martha's Vineyard and Nantucket, but even among the praying Towns in which Gookin enumerates about 1150 Indians in 1674, in ſix Years after, Eliot claimed but four out of fourteen Towns with ſome 300 Souls. Some had joined Philip and the others had been much ſcattered.—Ed.

conſented to hear them. Thay ſaid thay had bine the firſt in doing Good to the Engliſh, and the Engliſh the firſt in doing Rong; ſaid when the Engliſh firſt came, their King's Father was as a great Man, and the Engliſh as a littell Child;[1] he conſtrained other Indians from ronging the Engliſh, and gave them Corn and ſhewed them how to plant, and was free to do them ani Good, and had let them have a 100 Times more Land than now the King had for his own Peopell. But ther King's Brother, when he was King, came miſerably to dy by being forced to Court, as they iudge

[1] Maſſaſoit, the Father of Philip, and Chief of the Wampanogas, at the Time of the Arrival of the Engliſh at Plymouth, dwelt at Sowams, in the preſent Town of Warren, R. I., and his People occupied the Region now conſtituting Briſtol, Barrington, and Warren, in Rhode Iſland, with Parts of Seekonk and Swanzea in Maſſachuſetts. This Tribe, with others of New England, had a few Years before been greatly reduced by an Epidemic. The Dominion of Maſſaſoit extended over nearly all the ſouthern Part of Maſſachuſetts, from Cape Cod to Narraganſett Bay. Note to *Bradford's Hiſt. of Plymouth Plantation*, p. 94. So greatly were the Settlers of Plymouth reduced by Sickneſs and Famine, in the early Years of their Reſidence, that they muſt have fallen an eaſy Prey to any concealed Plan of Hoſtilities. The Kindneſs and Aſſiſtance which they received from the Natives is gratefully acknowledged by ſeveral of their early Annaliſts.—Ed.

poyſoned.[1] And another Greavance was, if 20 of there oneſt Indiand teſtified that a Engliſhman had dun them Rong, it was as nothing; and if but one of their worſt Indians teſtified againſt any Indian or ther King, when it pleaſed the Engliſh it was ſufitiant. Another Grievance was, when their King ſold Land, the Engliſh wold ſay, it was more than they agreed to, and a Writing muſt be prove againſt all them, and ſum of their Kings had dun Rong to ſell ſo much. He left his Peopell none, and ſum being given to Drunknes the Engliſh made them

[1] Alexander, alias Wamſutta the elder Son of Maſſaſoit, ſucceeded to his Authority upon the Death of the latter in the Winter of 1661–2. He had married Weetamoo, Squaw-Sachem of Pocaſſet, and thus extended his Influence with the Natives. From his Conduct in 1662, towards the Narraganſetts his ancient Enemies, Suſpicions were raiſed that he might be plotting Miſchief againſt the Engliſh, and the Governor of Plymouth appointed Captain Willet, who lived near the Reſidence of Alexander, to deſire him to attend the next Court at Plymouth, which he agreed to do. He failed to attend, and Circumſtances appearing to confirm the Reports, Major Winſlow was ordered to bring him before them by Force. This Party ſurpriſed the Sachem and about eighty of his Men, and having ſecured their Arms made known their Inſtructions. He at firſt "fell into a raging Paſſion at this Surpriſe, ſaying that the Governor had no Reaſon to credit Rumors, or to ſend for him in ſuch a Way, nor would he go to Plymouth but when he ſaw Cauſe." (*J. Matther*). Yielding to the Advice of his Interpreter (a Brother of John

drunk and then cheated them in Bargains, but now ther Kings wear forwarned not for to part with Land, for nothing in Cumpariſon to the Value thereof. Now home the Engliſh had owned for King or Queen, they wold diſinheret, and make another King that wold give or ſell them theſe Lands; that now, they had no Hopes left to kepe ani Land. Another Grievance, the Engliſh Catell and Horſes ſtill increſed; that when thay removed 30 Mill from where Engliſh had ani thing to do, thay could not kepe ther Corn from being

Saſſamon) he went with them. On his Way being taken ſick, he was received and nurſed at the Houſe of Mr. Winſlow, but his Malady increaſing, his Followers entreated thoſe that held him Priſoner that he might have leave to return. He was accordingly diſmiſſed with the Promiſe of ſending his Son as a Hoſtage till he could appear, and died on his Way Home. *(Mather; Hubbard.)* Philip and Weetamoo always believed he was poiſoned, and from this Time, without Doubt, a deep and ſettled Purpoſe of Vengeance was harbored by Philip.

Fear or Policy, had induced him to yield an outward Compliance, and ſubſcribe to the written Conditions which they impoſed, but the Interval was buſily occupied in maturing his Schemes, and engaging the Alliance of the neighboring Tribes. The Spring of 1676 is ſaid to have been agreed upon as the Time for commencing Hoſtilities, but the Death of Saſſamon, and the Trial and Executions which followed, are believed to have led to a Rupture before his Plans were matured.—Ed.

ſpoyled, thay never being iuſed to fence, and thoſt when the Engliſh boſt Land of them thay wold have kept their Catell upon ther owne Land. Another Grievance, the Engliſh were ſo eager to ſell the Indians Lickers, yt moſt of the Indians ſpent all in Drynknes, and then raueved upon the ſober Indians, and thay did believe often did hurt the Engliſh Catell, and ther King could not prevent it.

We knew before, theſe were their grand Complaints, but then we only indevered to perſuaid yt all Cumplaints might be righted without War, but could have no other Anſwer but that thay had not heard of that Way for the Governor of Yorke and an Indian King to have the Hearing of it. We had Caſe to think in yt had bine tendered it wold have bine acſepted. We indevered yt however thay ſhould lay doune the War, for the Engliſh wear to ſtrong for them; thay ſaid, then the Engliſh ſhould do to them as they did when thay wear to ſtrong for the Engliſh.

So we departed without ani Diſcurtiouſneſs, and ſudingly had Letter from Plimoth Governor thay intended in Arms to conforem Philip, but no Information what yt was thay required or wt Termes

he refuſed to have their Quarrell deſided; and in a Weke's Time after we had bine with the Indians the War thus begun.[1] Plimouth Soldiers were cum to have their Head Quarters within 10 Miles of Philip; then moſt of the Engliſh thereabout left there Houſes, and we had Leter from Plimouth Governor to deſier our Help with ſum Boats if thay had ſuch Ocation, and for us to looke to our ſelfs; and from the Generall at the Quarters we had Leter of the Day thay intended to cum upon the Indians, and deſier for ſum of our Boats to attend. So we took it to be of Neſeſity for our Ieſlanders one half one Day and Night to atend and the other half the next, ſo by Turnes for our owne Safety. In this Time ſum Indians fell a pilfering ſum Houſes y^t^ the Engliſh had left, and a old Man and a Lad going to one of theſe Houſes did ſee three Indians run out thereof. The old Man bid the young

[1] The Execution of the alleged Murderers of Saſſamon, greatly irritated the Indians, inſomuch that Philip, ſending the Wives and Children of his Tribe for Protection to the Narraganſetts, allowed his young Men to commence Aggreſſions by killing the Cattle and plundering the Houſes of the Engliſh, on the 24th of June, 1675. Irritated at this, the Indians were fired upon, and one was wounded. Accounts differ ſomewhat in relation to the Manner in which Hoſtilities commenced.—Ed.

Man ſhoot; ſo he did, and a Indian fell doune, but got away againe. It is reported y^t^ ſum Indians came to the Gareſon, aſked why they ſhot the Indian. Thay aſked whether he was dead. The Indians ſaid yea. A Engliſh Lad ſaied it was no Mater. The Men indevered to inform them it was but an idell Lad's Words, but the Indians in haſte went away and did not hearken to them. The next Day, the Lad that ſhot the Indian, and his Father, and fief Engliſh Men wear killed ſo the War begun with Philip.[1] But ther was a Queen y^t^ I knew

[1] An Account printed ſoon after this War in London, and republiſhed in Boſton in 1836, with others under the Title of the *Old Indian Chronicle*, gives the following Verſion of this Event. "By this Time the Indians have killed ſeveral of our Men, but the firſt that was killed was June 23, a Man at Swanſey; that he and his Family had left his Houſe amongſt the Reſt of the Inhabitants, and adventuring with his Wife and Son (about twenty Years old) to go to his Houſe to fetch them Corn, and ſuch like Things (he having juſt before ſent his Wife and Son away), as he was going out of the Houſe was ſet on and ſhot by Indians. His Wife being not far off, heard the Guns go off, went back," and fell into their Hands. Diſhonored and afterwards ſcalped by them, ſhe immediately died, and her Son was at the ſame Time ſcalped. "They alſo the next Day killed ſix or ſeven Men at Swanſey, and two more at one of the Garriſons; and as two Men went out of one of the Garriſons to draw a Bucket of Water, they were ſhot and carried away." *Drake's Book of the Indians*, 209.—Ed.

was not a Party with Philip, and Plimoth Governor recumended her y^t^ if ſhe wold cum to our Ieſland it wold be well ſhee deſired ſhee might if it wear but with but ſix of her Men.[1] I can ſufitiantly prove, but it is to large here to relate, that ſhee had practiſed much the Quarell might be decided without War; but ſum of our Engliſh allſo, in Fury againſt all Indians, wold not conſent ſhee ſhould be reſeved to our Ieſland although I profered to be at all the Charge to ſecuer her and thoſe ſhee deſired to cum with her; ſo at length prevailed we might ſend for her; but one Day acſedentaly we

[1] This Indian Queen was undoubtedly *Awaſhonks*, Squaw Sachem of Sogkonate (Seconet), the Wife of an Indian, called *Tolony*. Her Reſidence was on a Peninſula on the northeaſt Side of Narragan-ſet Bay, oppoſite the Iſland of Rhode Iſland, and now chiefly included in the Town of Compton, R. I. A few Days before the War commenced, Philip ſent ſix of his Warriors to invite her to join him in it. Mr. Benjamin Church, who afterwards acted a conſpicuous Part in the War, and who had lived with his Family a Year in the midſt of her People, induced her to decline the Invitation and to conſent to place herſelf under the Protection of the Engliſh. He adviſed her to paſs over to Rhode Iſland for Security, and proceeded to Plymouth to make Arrangements according to this Agreement. He arrived June 7, but was prevented from returning by the Outbreak of Hoſtilities, and the good-hearted Awaſhonks was conſtrained, though reluctantly, to join Philip. *Drake's Book of the Indians*, 249; *Bayley's Plymouth*, ii, 28, 32. *Church*.—Ed.

wear prevented, and then our Men had ſeaſed ſum Cannos on her Side, ſupoſing they wear Philip's, and the next Day a Engliſh Houſe was there burned and Miſchief of either Side indevered to the other, and much dun, her Houſe burned; and ſo we wear prevented of ani Menes to atain hir. The Engliſh Army cam not downe as informed thay wold, ſo Philip got over, and they could not find him. Three Days after, thay came doune, had a veri ſtormy Night, y^t^ in the Morning the Foote wear diſabled to return. Before they had Refreſhment, thay wear free to acſept, as we wear willing to relieve them,[1] but . . . . Trupers ſayed of their Cap-

[1] The Government of Maſſachuſetts at firſt imagined that Hoſtilities might be averted by Mediation, but were quickly undeceived, and on the 26th of June, they diſpatched a Company of Infantry and of Horſe to Mount Hope, to aid the Plymouth Forces already in the Field. They reached Swanſey in two Days, depreſſed with gloomy Forebodings from a lunar Eclipſe, in which the Superſtitious read a melancholy Omen of the divine Diſpleaſure. After ſeveral ſharp Encounters with the Indians, it was decided to march to Mount Hope where Philip was poſted. The Inclemency of the Weather prevented an immediate Execution of this Purpoſe for ſeveral Days, which Delay was improved by the Indians in effecting their Eſcape by Water, and when the Troops finally proceeded, they met only with revolting Trophies of Maſſacre and Deſolation. The Quarters lately occupied by the Enemy were found deſerted, with Evidences of their precipitate Flight.

taine they deſpiſed it, and ſo left the Foote. After the Foote had refreſhed themſelfs they alſo returned to their head Quarters, and after hunt[ing] Philip from all ſea Shores, y^t^ thay could not tell what was becum of him, the Naroganſet Kings informed us y^t^ the Queen aforeſaid muſt be in a Thicket, a ſtarving or conformed to Philip; but thay knew ſhee wold be glad to be from them, ſo from us had Incuragement to get her and as mani as they could from Philip.[1]

Finding no Enemy, General Cuddeback with ſome of the Plymouth Forces paſſed over to Rhode Iſland to obtain better Shelter than could be found at Mount Hope, while Major Savage with the Maſſachuſetts Troops, remained in the open Fields through an inclement Night, and the next Morning returned to Swanſey. *Bayley's Plymouth*, il, 38. —Ed.

[1] The Aſſiſtance which Awaſhonks rendered to Philip was more from Fear or Policy than from Inclination. She and her People appear to have ſpent the Winter with the Enemy on the Frontiers of Maſſachuſetts, and in June, 1676, through the Influence of Mr. Benjamin Church, friendly Relations were reſtored between her and the Engliſh. She offered to join her Forces with thoſe of the Coloniſts againſt the Enemies of the latter, on Condition that ſhe and all of her Warriors with their Wives ſhould have their Lives ſpared, and that none of them ſhould be tranſported out of the Country. This Treaty was never afterwards broken. About the Year 1700 there were one hundred Men of this Tribe, and about 1760, a mortal Fever ſwept off many. A Remnant was living in Compton in 1803. *Drake's Book of the Indians*, 252.—Ed.

After the Engliſh Army, without our Conſent or informing us, came into our Colony, brought the Naroganſet Indians to Articles of Agreement to them.[1] Philip being ſlead, about a 150 Indians came in to a Plimouth Garriſon volentarley. Plimouth Authority ſould all for Slafes (but about ſix of them) to be carried out of the Country.[2] It is

[1] The Maſſachuſetts Government had given Orders for their Troops to proceed to the Narraganſett Country and prevent any Aid being rendered by them to Philip. Part of the Country occupied by theſe Indians was found abandoned, and ſeveral Days elapſed before they met with any Indians with whom to treat. At length four Men were found, whom the Engliſh ſtyled Sachems, and a Treaty in the Name of the whole Tribe, ſecured by Hoſtages, and moſt humiliating in its Conditions, was drawn up, and ſigned on the 15th of July, 1675. This Treaty was held at Pettyquamſott, now Narrow River. By this Agreement, the Narraganſetts were bound to the impoſſible Taſk of ſeizing all and every of Philip's Subjects, and bringing them dead or alive to the Engliſh; they were to kill them wherever found, and to reſtore all ſtolen Goods. A large Reward was promiſed for Philip delivered alive, or for his Head if ſlain. *Bayley's Plymouth*, ii, 48; *Drake's Book of Indians*, 211.—Ed.

[2] Soon after the Deſtruction of Dartmouth, a Party of Indians who had not been concerned in the Outrage, were induced to ſurrender through Perſuaſion and Promiſes and were taken to Plymouth where the Government ordered the whole, to the Number of about one hundred and ſixty, to be ſold as Slaves. *Bayley's Plymouth*, ii, 47. "In the beginning of the War, Capt. Moſeley captured eighty who were confined at Plymouth. In September following, one hundred and eighty Captives were put on board a Veſſel commanded by Captain Sprague,

true the Indians genaraly are very barbarous Peopell but in this War I have not heard of their tormenting ani, but y^t^ the Engliſh Army cote an old Indian and tormented him. He was well knone to have bine a long Time a veri decrepid and harmleſs Indian of the Queen's.[1] As Philip fled the foreſaid Queen got to the Naroganſets, and as manni of her Men as ſhe could get, but one Part of the Naroganſets Agreement to Boſton was to kill or deliver as mani as they could of Philip's Peopell, therefore Boſton Men demanded the fore ſaid Queene and others y^t^ thay had ſo reſeved; for which the Indians wear unfree, and made mani Excuſes, as that the Queen was none of them, and ſum others

who ſailed with them from Plymouth for Spain." *Drake's Book of Indians*, 224. In Rhode Iſland, Numbers of Indian Captives were ſold into Servitude for a limited Time.—Ed.

[1] While this Reputation of Forbearance from Cruelties on the Part of the Indians is ſcarcely ſuſtained by the Evidence of cotemporary Records, that of Barbarity to the Indian Priſoners by the Engliſh is abundantly proven. The War was upon both Sides one of Extermination, and in their Eagerneſs to accompliſh this Purpoſe, friendly Indians and thoſe who had ſurrendered themſelves under Pledges of Protection were in ſeveral Caſes maſſacred. In September, 1675, an Indian Priſoner was executed in Boſton, to appeaſe the Fury of the Mob, "in a Manner ſo revolting, that were the Truth alone related, the Reader's Belief might be confounded. *Drake's Boston*, 410.—Ed.

wear but Sudierners with Philip becaſe removed by the Engliſh having got their Land, and wear of their Kindred, which we kno is true, not but we think they did ſhelter mani thay ſhould not, and y^t^ they did kno ſum of their Men did aſſiſt Philip, but according to their barbarous Ruells thay accounted ſo was no Rong, or they could not help it. But ſum enemies Heds thay did ſend in, and told us thay wear informed y^t^ however when Winter came thay might be ſuer the Engliſh wold be their Enemies. And ſo thay ſtood doubtful for about 5 Months. The Engliſh wear iealous that there was a generall Plot of all Indians againſt Engliſh; and the Indians wear in like Manner iealous of the Engliſh. I think it was generall, y^t^ thay wear unwilling to be ronged, and y^t^ the Indians did iudg the Engliſh partiall againſt them, and among all a philthy Crue y^t^ did deſire and indever for War; and thoſe of any Solidety wear againſt it, and indevered to prevent the War.[1] For conſerning Philip

[1] Although there were well grounded Suſpicions that the Narraganſetts were in ſecret Alliance with Philip, War was not openly declared againſt them until November following. The Commiſſioners of the United Colonies appointed Governor Winslow, Commander in Chief of all their Forces, and made Arrangements for an active Winter Campaign. *Moore's Lives of Governors of N. Plymouth.*—Ed.

we have good Intelligence yt he adviſed ſum Engliſh to be gone from ther out Plaſes where they lived or they wear in Danger to be killed; but whether it wear to prevent a War, or by their Preſts informed if thay begun thay ſhould be beaten, and otherwiſe not, ſo we have good Intelligence; for I do think moſt of them had a Deſire the Engliſh would begin; and if the Engliſh be not carefull to manifeſt the Indians mai expect Equity from them, thay mai have more Enemies than thay wold, and more Caſe of Jeloſy.[1]

The Report is, yt to ye Eſtward the War thus begun, by ſuppoſing yt ſum of thoſe Indians were at a Fight in theſe Parts, and yt thear thay ſaw a Man wounded, ſo Authority ſent ſum forth to diſcufer, having before diſarmed thoſe Indians and confined them to a Place which the Indians wear

[1] "Tradition ſays: 'He was forced on by the Fury of his young Men ſore againſt his own Judgment and Inclination; and that though he foreſaw and foretold the Engliſh would in Time by their Induſtry root out all the Indians, yet he was againſt making War with them, as what he thought would only hurry on and increaſe the Deſtruction of his People,' and the Event proved he judged right." The Powaws had given out an ambiguous Oracle, in which they promiſed the Indians would be ſucceſsful, if the Engliſh fired the firſt Gun, and that no Engliſhman ſhould ever kill Philip. *Callender's Diſcourſe*, 126.—Ed.

not ofended at; but theſe Men coming upon them in a warlike Poſtuer, they fled; y^t^ the Men cote but 3 of them. Thoſe in Authority ſent out againe to excuſe themſelfs, but thay could only cum to the Spech with one Man; as he kept out of their Rech, thay excuſed themſelfs and ſaid his Father was not hurt; one of them thay had taken. He ſaid he could not believe them, for if it was ſo, thay wold have broft him; thay had bin deſaitfull to diſarm them, and ſo wold have killed them all; and ſo he run away, and then Engliſh wear killed, and the Report is, y^t^ up in the Country here away thay had demanded the Indians' Armes, and went againe to parrell with them, and the Indians by Ambuſhcade tretcherouſly killed 8 y^t^ wear going to treat with them.[1]

When Winter was cum we had Leter from

[1] This account appears to be an incorrect Report of the Proceedings againſt the Indians under Wonolancet, in the Country of the Merrimack in September, 1675. As this Tranſaction is elſewhere reported, the Indians exhibited an unparalleled Forbearance under the Injuries they received from the Engliſh, and the latter having the next Year enticed about 400 Indians within their Power, ſold into foreign Slavery or executed more than half of this Number. *Drake's Book of Indians*, 279.—Ed.

Boſton of the iunited Comitioners that thay wear reſolved to reduce the Naroganſets to Conformity, not to be trubled with them ani more, and deſered ſum Help of Botes and otherwiſe, if we ſaw Caſe, and y^t^ we ſhould kepe Secret conſerning it.[1] Our Governor ſent them Word we wear ſatesfied Narraganſets wear tretcherous, and had ayded Philip,

[1] The Commiſſioners of the United Colonies met at Boſton, September 9, 1675, at which thoſe of Plymouth laid before their Body a Narrative of the Origin and Progreſs of the War. Upon receiving this they at once declared War againſt the Indians, and agreed to raiſe a thouſand Soldiers of whom half were to be Dragoons. Theſe Troops were levied upon the ſeveral Colonies in the following Proportion: Maſſachuſetts 527, Plymouth 158, Connecticut 315. To encourage volunteer Parties, the Plunder which they might obtain, whether Goods or Perſons, was promiſed to the Captors, and Bounties were offered to friendly Indians for ſuch Captives of the Enemy as they might bring in. Although the Narraganſetts had been ſuſpected to be concerned in Philip's Plans an Individuals of that Tribe had been found openly engaged in Arms againſt the Engliſh, it does not appear that they had fully and openly commenced Hoſtilities at this Time. In October, 1675, a written Engagement had been renewed by ſeveral Sachems of the Tribe in which they engaged to deliver up every Indian belonging to Philip, the Pocaſſet Squaw (Weetamoo, former Wife of Alexander, Philip's brother), Saconet, Quabaug, Haſley, or other hoſtile Indians. This Agreement had been evaded, and the united Colonies were in Conſequence induced to undertake their Extermination. At another Meeting the Force formerly ordered was increaſed, and their united Forces were placed under the Command of Joſias Winſlow of Plymouth Colony.

and as we had aſiſted to relive ther Army before, ſo we ſhould be ready to aſiſt them ſtill, and adviſed y^t^ Termes might be tendred y^t^ ſuch might expect Compation y^t^ would acſept not to ingag in War, and y^t^ ther might be a Separation betwene the Gilty and the Inoſent which in War could not be expected, we not in the leſt expecting thay wold have begun the War and not before proclaimed it, or not give them Defianc.

I having often informed the Indians y^t^ Engliſh Men wold not begin a War, otherwiſe it was brutiſh ſo to do. I am ſorry ſo the Indians have Caſe to think me deſaitfull, for the Engliſh thus began the War with the Naroganſets, we having ſent ofe our Ieſland mani Indians and informed them if thay kept by the water Side and did not medell; y^t^ however the Engliſh wold do them no Harem, altho it was not ſave for us to let them live here. The Army firſt take all thoſe Priſoners then fell upon Indian Houſes, burned them and killed ſum Men. The War [began] without Proclamation, and ſum of our Peopell did not kno the Engliſh had begun Miſchief to Indians, and being confedent and had Caſe therefore; y^t^ the Indians wold

not hurt them before the Engliſh begun, ſo did not kepe ther Gareſon exactly; but the Indians having reſeued yt Miſchief came unexpected upone them, deſtroyed 145 of them beſide other great Loſs, but the Engliſh Army ſay thay ſupoſed Conetecot Forces had bine there. Thay ſolde the Indians yt thay had taken as afoerſaid, for Slafes, but one old Man yt was caried of our Ieſland upone his Sun's Back he was ſo decreped could not go, and when the Army tooke them upon his Back caried him to the Gariſon, ſum wold have had him devoured by Doges, but the Tendernes of ſum of them prevailed to cut ofe his Head; and after came ſudingly upon the Indians whear the Indians had prepared to defend themſelfs, and ſo reſeved and did much Miſchief, and for aboute ſix Weeks ſinc hath bine ſpent as for both Parties to recruet. And now the Engliſh Army is out to ſeeke after the Indians, but it is moſt lickly yt ſuch moſt abell to do Miſchief will eſcape, and Women and Children and Impotent mai be deſtroyed, and ſo the moſt abell will have the leſs Incumbranc to do Miſchief.[1]

[1] The memorable ſwamp Fight of Dec. 18, 19, had not occurred at the Time the above Narrative was written. In this ſanguinary

But I am confident it wold be beſt for the Engliſh and Indians y^t a Peas wear made upone oneſt Terems, for each to have a dew Propriety and to enioy it without Opretion or Iuſurpation by one to the other, but the Engliſh dear not truſt the Indian's Promiſes, nether the Indians to the Engliſhes Promiſes; and each have gret Caſe therefor. I ſee no Way likely, but if a Seſſation from Arems might be procured untill it might be known what Terems King Charles wold propound; for we have gret Caſe to think the Naroganſet Kings wold truſt our King, and y^t thay wold have acſepted him to be Umpier if it had bine tendered, about ani Diferanc; for we do kno the Engliſh have had much

Engagement the Indians loſt over 700, and of the Engliſh 80 were killed and 150 wounded. (See *Coll. R. I. Hiſt. Soc.*, iii, 84; iv, 132; v, 161. *Bayley's Plymouth*, ii, 93. *Drake's Book of Indians*, 218. Alſo *Hubbard*, *Mather* and other Hiſtorians). The Share taken by Rhode Iſland in this War is thus ſtated by Callender: "As to the Part this Colony had in that War, it muſt be obſerved that though the Colony was not, as they ought to have been, conſulted, yet they not only afforded Shelter and Protection to the flying Engliſh, who deſerted from many of the neighboring Plantations in Plymouth Colony, and were kindly received by the Inhabitants, and relieved and allowed to plant the next Year on their Commons for their Support; but they likewiſe furniſhed ſome of the Forces with Proviſions and Tranſports." *Hiſt. Diſcourſe*, 133.—Ed.

Contention againſt theſe Indians to invaled the king's Determination for Naroganſet to be in our Colony; and we have Caſe to think y^t^ was the great Caſe of the war againſt them.

I ſee no Menes likely to prevent a Seſation from Arems, except the Gouevner of New York can find a Way ſo to interſete, and ſo it will be likely a Peaſe mai be made without trubbling our King; not but it allwais hath bine a Prinſipell in our Colonly, y^t^ ther ſhould be but one ſupreme to Engliſh Men, and in our natief Country wher ever Engliſh have Iuriſdiction; and ſo we know no Engliſh ſhould begin a War and not firſt tender for the King to be Umpier, and not perſecute ſuch y^t^ can not conforem to ther Worſhip; and ther Worſhip be what is not owned by the King, the King not to mind to have ſuch Things redreſed, ſum mai take it that he hath not Pouer, and that ther mai be a Wai for them to take Pouer in Opoſition to him.[1] I am ſo perſwaided of New England Priſts,

[1] It will be remembered that the Writer of this Account was a Quaker, who many Years before, with others, had ſought in Rhode Iſland an Aſylum from the religious Intolerance of Maſſachuſetts. The Sect to which he belonged was eſpecially noted for its Diſapproval

thay are ſo blinded by the Spirit of Perſecution and to maintaine to have Hyer, and to have Name to be mere Hyrelings y^t^ thay have bine the Caſe y^t^ the Law of Nations and the Law of Arems have bine violated in this War; and y^t^ the War had not bine if ther had not bine a Hyerling, that for his Moni, giving what he caleth the Goſpel by Voiolanc to have it chargabell for his Gaine from his Quarter; and if ani in Magiſtracy be not ſo as ther pack Horſes, thay will be trumpating for Inovation or War.[1]

5 : 12^m^ : 1675. *Poadieſtan.*

John Eaſtone

of the Syſtem of a profeſſional and paid Clergy, common among other religious Denominations.—Ed.

[1] The Sequel of the War of 1675–6, is briefly ſtated in the introductory Chapter.—Ed.

PAPERS

RELATING TO

PHILIP'S INDIAN WAR.

Letter from Governor FRANCIS LOVELACE *of New York, to Governor* BENEDICT ARNOLD *of Newport.*

[Orders, Warrants, Letters, ii, 461.]

SR This Opportunity preſenting, I was willing to give you Notice of ye Apprehenſion ſome Perſons at ye eaſt End of Long Iſland have of Comocons like to ariſe by their Indians and yors of the Narraganſett, ſett on by their Sachem Ninſecraft, againſt the Engliſh.[1] A Copy of ſome Paſſages in a

[1] Apprehenſions of Indian Hoſtilities, appear to have been entertained in Rhode Iſland at this Period. Ninicraft was charged with detaining ſome Indian Servants of Thomas Torrey of Block Iſland, and on the

Letter ſent expreſſe from thence to mee, I here incloſed ſend you. For my Part I can not thinke them in a Condicon ſtrong enough to make any ſuch bould Attempt. Whatſoever their Will may bee, however, its Good to be cercumſpect and to provide againſt the Worſt. I ſhall deſire you would make Enquiry into y^e^ Matter, and ſend mee yo^r^ Opinion of it by y^e^ Firſt.

It ſeemes Nonecraſt hath become an old Enemy to y^e^ Engliſh ſo to be ſuſpected. Mr. Thomas Terry,[1] of Block Iſland, informes mee that he hath had 6 Indyans Servants run away from him, which Nonecraſt protects and keepes, though none of his Indians. I thinke you may do well to admoniſh him of it, and that hee ought not to doe the leaſt

20th of July, 1669, a Warrant was iſſued for his Arreſt on Suſpicion of a Plot, ſeven of Philip's ancient Men having been with him nine or ten Days without ſufficient Reaſon. He appeared eight Days after and ſtated that the Indians had had a great Dance lately, which was an Invocation for a plentiful Harveſt. He aſcribed the Report of hoſtile Intentions to a Long Iſland Indian, and ſtated that he had formerly taken Captive their Sachem's Daughter, and obliged them to pay him Tribute. The Sachem and his Daughter were both dead, and the Tribute after ſome Difficulty, had been lately paid. He was again ſummoned before the Governor and Council in Auguſt, but was diſmiſſed. *Coll. R. I. Hiſt. Soc.*, iii, 71.—Ed.

[1] Torrey.

Injury to the Engliſh under whoſe Protection hee liues, without giving Satisfaction for it. It may bee by his Anſwer you may iudge of his Intent. I have not further but to deſire a neighbourly and friendley Correſpondence between us, which ſhall bee cheriſhed upon all Occaſions.

Yo^{r} affectionate Friend and Serv^{t}

Francis Lovelace.

New York this 5th July, 1669.

To Mr. Benedict Arnold,
Governo^{r} of Rhode Iſland.

Letter from Governor LOVELACE *of New York, to Governor* ARNOLD *of Rhode Iſland.*

[Orders, Warrants, Letters, ii, 519.]

For y^e Hon^ble M^r BENEDICT ARNOLD, *Governo^r &c. of Rhode Iſland, Theſe:*

S^r I rec^d y^r L^re of y^e 29^th of July –69, in Anſwer to myne for which I muſt render you my pticuler Thanks for thoſe Civilityes you were pleaſed to afford me in yo^r friendly Expreſſions. Next, I cannot but kindly reſeve y^t Care you have ſhowne in ſetling y^e Myndes of ſome over credulous Prſons amongſt us, who (being poſſeſt w^th a pannick Feare) were apt to entertaine very melancholly Thoughts according as they were inſtilled by y^e Intelligence and Informations of ſome fond Indians, to y^e great Diſturbance of y^e publique Peace, and by it animating y^e Heathens who taking Courage from our Feare might be apt to breake forth into Extravagances not to be redreſt w^thout a Warre, and all y^e Miſeryes attending it, but thoſe Apprehenſions are now vaniſht and men's Myndes by y^e Reaſon of

yo^{r} excellent L^{re} well pacified and ſettled, neither do I believe they will too haſtily againe give Credence to y^{e} Information of a faithleſſe and falſe Generation. All that I ſhall further add and heartily deſire for y^{e} Future, is that this friendly and neighbourly Correſpondence w^{ch} by this Occaſion hath had its firſt Riſe, may by y^{e} ſame Zeale and Kindneſſe be continued; to w^{ch} we are not onely oblieged by y^{e} comon Tyes of Xtianit ybut comon Safety, and y^{e} Happineſſe promiſed to all Brethren living in Love and Unity togeth^{r} w^{ch} as none ſhall be ready to cheriſh it more than myſelfe, as to y^{e} Gen^{ral} ſo I ſhall not be wanting to embrace all Occaſions to demonſtrate y^{e} ſincere Service I have to you pticuler in y^{e} Compellation of

Yo^{r} affectionate Freind and Serv^{t}

Fran. Lovelace.

Fort James in N. Yorke,
Aug. 24th, 1669.

Extract from a Letter of Francis Lovelace *Governour of New York, to* Thomas Prence, *Governour of New Plymouth, dated May* 5, 1671.

[Court of Aſſize ii, 678.]

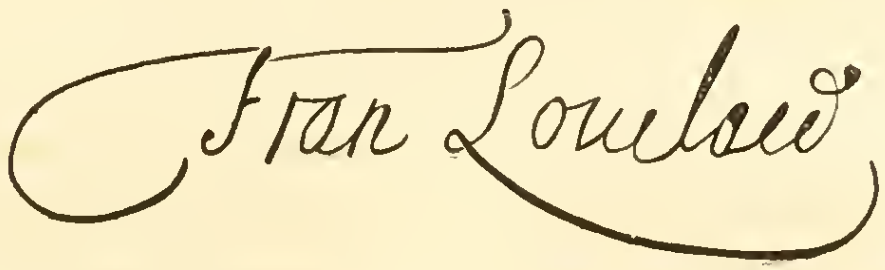
* * * As to yo^r^ Indyan Affaires,[1] I am heartily glad that yo^r^ Courage and Wiſdome has met w^th^ that Succeſs as to compell him to a Complacency to yo^r^ Deſires; and I verily believe (by what Relacons I have met with) even of our own Indyans, the Defection ſeemed almoſt univerſal. At preſent, there can be no better Prevention practiſd then Vigilancy, and ſuch a Compoſure towards them as may teſtify wee rather deſpiſe than feare them. The Confeſſion of the Sagamore ſeems cleere enough, w^ch^ if his Compunction be ſoe toe, it then may proove in y^e^ politique Body as ſometimes it happens in y^e^ naturall; that a Bone once broken and well ſett, ſtrengthens y^e^ Limbe; which

[1] Alluding to the Difference that aroſe between Philip and the Plymouth Colony in 1671, mentioned in a Note on Page .—Ed

good Effect I heartily wiſh it may have, and if my Endeavors can any Wayes be ſubſervient to you, you ſhall as freely command mee as I ſubſcribe myſelfe

Yor affete ffriend and

Humble Servant,



Fragment of a Letter from Governor JOHN WINTHROP *of Connecticut, to the Governor of New York.*[1]

[N. Y. Colonial MSS., xxiv.]

New London, June 29, 1675.

Sr

P. . . . att Mr Richards Smith
. . . . . tt I met Capt Hutch-
. . . . . n Boſton with a Lre
. . . vernor and Councill dir . .
. . . . . Le . . . craft, and the
. . . . . ca, the Contents whe . .
. . . . . ernore p'ticularly
. . . . ams, which being brought
to . . . morning with the ſaid Robert
of the farther Confirmation of the Truth of the Murther committed upon ſeveral Engliſh by Philip; there is Pr paration for Conveyance to your-

[1] The Parts of this Letter indicated by Dots have been loſt, but enough remains to ſhow its general Tenor. It was probably the earlieſt Intelligence of the Outbreak of Indian Hoſtilities that reached New York.—Ed.

ſelfe, and being ſomething ill myſelfe ſince my Returne, have deſired Mr Witherly what Intelligence is paſſing, to convey it.

A Coppy is ſubſcribed pr

J. WINTHROP.

Fragment of a Letter from New London about the Indian News.

[New York Colonial MSS., xxiv.]

New London, June 29, 1675.

Yeſtarday Lef^t^ Avery, myſelfe and ſome others went vp to Vncas,[1] to vnderſtand, iff poſſible we could, how he ſtood affected to Phillip's Deſigne. He informed us that he heard of much Damage done by Philip, by killing many Engliſh, and burning theire Houſes. But would not be known that he held any Correſpondence with him, but vpon carefull Vew, we have Reaſon to beleive that moſt of his Men are gone that Wa . . ath . . very

[1] Uncas, Sachem of the Mohegans. He was originally a Pequot, but revolted from the Sachem of that Tribe, and upon the Settlement of the Engliſh in Connecticut, he became their Ally and aided in the Wars that proved ſo diſaſtrous to his native Tribe. Although his Villainies occaſioned frequent Annoyance and Anxiety, he remained attached to the Engliſh till his Death, and in the Wars with Philip, he ſent a Number of his Warriors to their Aſſiſtance. His Friendſhip to the Engliſh appears to have been dictated by Policy rather than Affection, and he ſtrenuouſly oppoſed the Introduction of Chriſtianity and Civilization among his People.—Ed.

. . th . . . . . three
few Men Gunns it m . . . . .
hath had great . . . . . .
and many preſen . . . . . .
that particular Courſe . . . . .
Part, into a Poſture of . . . . .
It is reported that . . . . .
expects farther . . . . . .
(Copy) Subſcribed by . . . .
. . . , . .

Council Minutes concerning Indian Hoſtilities.

[Council Minutes, iii, 44.]

At a Councell July 4th, 1675.

Preſent, The Governor,
The Secretary, Capt. Brockholes,
Mr. J. Laurence, Capt. Dyre.

It is the Opinion of the Councell that Conecticott doth not expect nor deſire Aſſiſtance from us in Relacon to the Indyan Diſturbance at this Time.[1]

Upon due Conſideracon of y^e^ Intelligence now ſent from thence concerning y^e^ Indyans,

[1] At the Time that Indian Hoſtilities commenced, in June, 1675, the Governor and Council of New York were actively diſcuſſing the Queſtion of Boundary, and an Expedition was in Preparation with the View of enforcing the Claims of New York if found expedient. The Patent of the Duke of York was claimed by Andros as extending to the Connecticut, and this Conſtruction was ſubſequently approved by the Duke of York, but from prudential Reaſons its Adjuſtment was deferred. *Coll. Hiſt. N.Y.* iii, 235. The Council coinciding with the Governor had paſſed a Reſolution declaring that Diſobedience to his Majeſty's Pleaſure, as ſignified by Letters Patent, was Rebellion. *Council Minutes*, iii, 42.—Ed.

Reſolved, That y^e^ Governo^r^ doe proceed on his intended Voyage to Conecticott forthwith, and do take a Force with him, to be in a Capacity to protect that Part of his Royall Highneſſe Government, as there may be Occaſions.

A Letter from the Governour to Governour WINTHROP, *upon the Indyan News.*

[Warrants, Orders, Paſſes, iii, 117.]

Sr

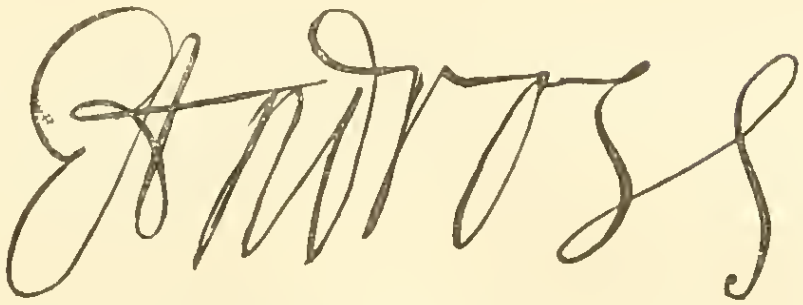
About 3 a Clock this Morning, [July 4] I recd yors of the 1ſt Inſt, together with ſeverall Copyes of Lres, of the Indyans being in Armes in Plymouth Colony, and their having deſtroyed ſeverall Chriſtians to the Eaſtward of you, as neare as Narrowganſett, and Apprehencon of their trending further to you wards. I am very much troubled at the Chriſtians' Misfortunes, and hard Diſaſters in theſe Parts, being ſo overpowered by ſuch Heathen.

Here upon I have haſtened my coming to your Parts, and added a fforce to bee ready to take ſuch Reſolucons as may be fitt for mee, upon this extraordinary Occaſion, with which I intend (God willing) to ſett out this Evening, and to make the beſt of my Way to Connecticutt River, his Royall

Highneſſes Bounds there; where at my Arrivall you ſhall heare further from

Sr

Yor moſt humble Servt



This was ſent in Poſt haſt,
from Conſt to Conſtable.[1]

[1] The earlieſt Propoſition for the Eſtabliſhment of a regular Poſt is believed to have been made in 1672. Previouſly Intelligence was conveyed by ſpecial Expreſs, or occaſional Opportunities.—Ed.

A Letter to Governor CARTERETT, *upon the Indyan News; ſent July 4th*, 1675.

[Warrants, Orders, Paſſes, iii, 117.]

Hon^ed S^r .

The ſeverall incloſed Copyes, came to my Hands at 3 o'clock this Morning, which I thought fitt (as ſoone as I could), to diſpatch to you, that you may ſee the Power of, and Outrages committed by the Indyans in Plymouth Colony, as farre as Narrowganſett, on the Chriſtians; and Apprehencons of their further Proceedings, upon which, I have quickened my Voyage that Way, and reſolve to take a Force with mee, which I intend (God willing) to imbarke this Night for Connecticutt River.

I am in Haſte S^r

Yo^r humble Servant,

E. ANDROS.

[1] P · arteret, Governor of New Jerſey.

A Lre at Seabrooke, from the Go. to the Go. or Dep^ty Go. and Aſſiſtants, or chiefe Magiſtrates of the Colony of Conecticutt, to be delivered to the Chiefe of them at Hartford,[1] *July 8th*, 1675.

[Warrants, Orders, Paſſes, iii, 118.]

Hono^ble Gent.

I writt to you at large, the 28th paſt, by Mr. John Collyer, and alſo by another the 4^th Inſtant in the Morning, by Returne of yo^r Expreſſe, upon yo^r Notice of the Indyans' Rebellion and Barbariſme did give you Acco^t of my Intent this Way, and to this Place, where I am now arrived. But finding no Occaſion heer upon the Indyan Acco^t I am ſending a ſmall Veſſel further eaſtward for Intelligence, and do ſend this by Expreſs to you, in his Ma^ties and Royall Higneſſe Behalfe to deſire your

[1] Governor Andros, upon his Arrival at Saybrook, made a formal Demand of Surrender, but being met by a ſpirited Refuſal on the Part of Capt. Bull in Command of the Fort, ſupported by a reſpectable Force haſtily aſſembled from the neighboring Militia, he prudently forebore further Meaſures of Hoſtility, and ſhortly after croſſed to Long Iſland. *Dunlap's Hiſt. N. Y.* i, 132.—Ed.

direct and effectuall Anſwer to my former L^re^, which I here attend in Diſcharge of my Duty, accordingly.

In the Meantime I remaine

Hono^ble^ Gent.

Yo^r^ affec^ate^ ffriend and

Humble Serv^t^

E. Andross.

A Letter of the ſame Date from Governour ANDROS *to the Governour of Boſton.*

[Orders, Warrants, Paſſes, iii, 118.]

Honoble Sr

I cannot omitt this Opportunity by Mr Andrew Belcher, with my Reſpects, to give you an Accot of my Arrivall to this Place, being intended to theſe Parts upon Accot of the Limitts, expreſſed in his Maties Lres Patents, between his Royall Hss. and Connecticutt: But ſuddenly haſtened by the Newes from Go: Winthrop, by Expreſſe, of the Indyans Irruption and Barbarouſneſſe; of which Proceedings hearing no further, I hope there already is (or will be ſpeedily) a good Event. And as to the Limits, having proceeded in ye faireſt Manner, (according to his Maties Pleaſure and Commands) I will not doubt a ſuitable Iſſue therein, accordingly, for wch, and the Indyan Concernes, I do attend here; where I ſhall bee glad, or at my Returne, of any Opportunity to ſerve you, remaining,

Honoble Sr

Yor very humble Servt

E. ANDROSS.

Letter from Governour ANDROS *to Major* WINTHROP, *at New London.*

[Orders, Warrants, Paſſes, iii, 119.]

Sr According to the Accts I gave Go: Winthrop, I arrived yeſterday to this Port, where I am very ſorry to hear of your continued Indiſpoſition, which I hearing no further Certainty of the Indyans Proceedings, occaſions my ſending this ſmall Veſſell herewith, deſiring to heare more particularly of yor Health, and if you pleaſe, what Newes you heare of the ſaid Indyans. I have alſo ordered the Maſter, William Welch, (if you ſhall thinke fitt) to proceed further eaſtward, for Intelligence, not beyond Rhoad Iſland, and hope in the meane Time to have a good Iſſue concerning the Limitts; having proceeded therein according to his Maties Pleaſure and Commands, with all Fairneſſe; and ſhall ſtill with all Reſpect in my Power, to the worthy Governor, and bee glad, I may bee any Wayes capable of ſerving you, being really,

Sr Yor moſt affecate humble Servt

E. ANDROSS.

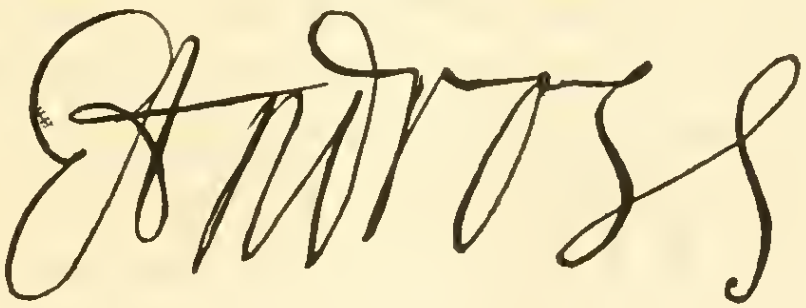
Seabrooke, July the 9th, 1675.

Inſtructions for WILLIAM WELCH.

[Warrants, Orders, Paſſes, iii, 119.]

Having herewith rec^{d} a L^{re} to Major Winthrop, you are forthwith to repaire with it to New London, and having delivered the ſame, (if he ſhall think fitt) to proceed further eaſtward, as he ſhall direct, for Intelligence about the Indyans, but not further than Road Iſland: And having his Deſpatch, that you make the beſt of yo^{r} Way back to this Poſt. I wiſh yo^{u} a good Voyage, and am,

Yo^{r} loving ffriend,



Seabrooke, July the 9th, 1675.

A L^re ſent from the Governor to Capt. JOHN YOUNG, *at Southold.*

[Warrants, Orders, Paſſes, iii, 119.]

Capt. Young:

Being afore deſigned for theſe Parts, I was haſtened the ſooner, by the Receipt of the L^re from Go: Winthrop, with the Intelligence of the Indyan Diſturbence, and Inſurrection in Plymouth Colony, ſo that I immediately made ready to come out with two Sloopes, and arrived to this Place, where I may ſtay yet ſome few Days longer. I have this Evening received a L^re from Major Winthrop, relating to the Indians being diſperſt, but continue in their miſchievous Practices. Having now this Opportunity by a Boat going over to Southhold,[1] I was willing to advertize you hereof. And the rather it being by them eaſtward ſuſpected that there is a gen^all Intelligence and Confederacy between the Indyans even to Delaware Bay, which wee cannot perceive to the Weſtward. But if you do finde any Thing

[1] On the north Side of Long Iſland and near its eaſt End.

from yo^{r} Parts, amongſt thoſe Indyans, I deſire you'l give mee preſent Notice to this Place, and in the meane Time, will not doubt yo^{r} Care upon all Occaſions; And do intend (God willing) to ſee you in my Returne. I hope Mr. Arnolde and Mr. Silveſter gott well to Boſton, having heard Nothing to the Contrary, though many others found Dead upon the Wayes. I am

Yo^{r} very loveing ffriend.

E. Andros.

Seabrooke, July 10*th*, 1675.

A Letter to Mr. Thomas Backer, *Juſtice of the Peace at Eaſt Hampton, of the ſame Date.*

[Warrants, Orders, Paſſes, iii, 120.]

[The Beginning as the former; the Concluſion viz:] At my going from hence I do intend (God willing) either to ſee you, or to ſend a Sloope, for the Endeavouring the getting up, or taking in of thoſe Guns of the Wreck, which I writt to you of before. Therefore if the Indyans have not done it already I pray they may be in Readyneſſe for it, which I thinke may bee in a few Dayes.

I am Yo^{rs}

E. Andros.

A Letter to Mr. Thomas Mayhew, *or Chiefe Magiſtrate at Martin's Vineyard.*[1]

[Warrants, Orders, Paſſes, iii, 120.]

Southhold, July the 14th, 1675.

Mr. Mayhew:

Having Notice of the Irruption of the Indyans,

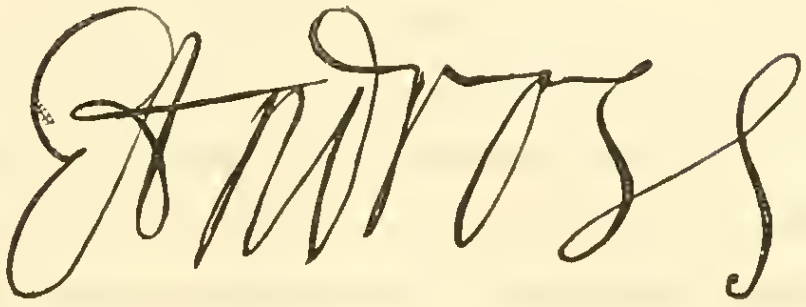
[1] Nantucket, Martha's Vineyard, and the adjacent Iſlands, as well as the Country on the Coaſt of Maine, eaſtward of the Kennebec, had been purchaſed by the Duke of York from the Earl of Stirling, and were at this Time Dependencies of the Government of New York. The Country in Maine known as *Pemaquid and its Dependencies*, was tranſferred to Maſſachuſetts in 1686, on the Acceſſion of the Duke of York to the Throne as James II, and the former Iſlands were included in the New England Charter in 1692. A local Government had been organized at Nantucket and Martha's Vineyard, under the Direction of a Chief Magiſtrate in each Iſland, and a General Court held alternately in one and the other. The Deciſions of this Court were ſubject to Appeal to the Governour and Council and to the Court of Aſſize at New York. Mr. Thomas Mayhew had been appointed Governour of Martha's Vineyard for Life. With ſuch Aſſiduity and Succeſs had he labored for the Converſion of the Indians upon theſe Iſlands, that although much more numerous than the Whites, the latter retained their Friendſhip without Interruption, and theſe Iſlands became an Aſylum for many Engliſh Families driven from the Main-Land by Philip's War. There is no Evidence that the ſlighteſt Diſaffection prevailed among the Natives on theſe Iſlands during the War. *Nantucket Papers, Albany*, 1856.—Ed.

and their barbarous Proceedings againſt the Engliſh, in and on this Side of Plymouth Colony, hath occaſioned my haſtening to viſite theſe Parts and to take Order in any Thing that may bee wanting for their Security: To which End I am proceeding as farre as South and Eaſt Hampton. But leſt you and yo^{r} Neighbo^{rs} of Nantuckett bee not furniſht with Ammunicon, and thereby ſuffer by the ſaid Indyans Irruptions, I have without Delay, deſpatcht this Sloope wth Ammunicon, and to inquire of yo^{r} State, to wit, for you one Barrell of Powder, ffifteen Muſketts, and foure Skeynes of Match. The which, to bee returned in kinde, to the Stores at New Yorke, when you can with Convenience bee ſupplyde. I deſire you will furniſh the Maſter of the Sloope with a Pilot, or Direcons to Nantuckett, as hee ſhall have Occaſion; And that you will ſend mee by him, an Acco^{t} of the State of all Things with you, in this preſent Juncture, as to y^{e} Strength or Poſture of Defence, if any of the ſaid Indyans ſhould attempt to come upon yo^{r} Iſland, that I may take ſuch further Order as may be fitt. In w^{ch} I ſhall not faile (God willing.) All our Indyans

weſtward, are hitherto very quiett, and promiſe faire, and I hope, will not intermeddle.

I am,

Yorſ



A Lre of the ſame Tenor and Date was ſent to Nantuckett by the Sloope at that Time likewiſe.

The Ammunicon ſent thither was one Barrell of Powder, ten Muſketts, and three Skeynes of Match.

The Lre was directed, To Mr Richard Gardner, and Capt. John Gardner, or Chiefe Magiſtrate and Officrs at Nantuckett.

Inſtructions for FRANCK LEE, *being ſent with his Sloope to Martin's Vineyard and Nantuckett.*

[Warrants, Orders, Paſſes, iii, 121.]

FRANCK LEE:

Having received on Board yo^r Sloope two Barrells of Powder, twenty-five Muſketts, and ſeven Skeynes of Match, with a L^re to Martin's Vineyard, and another to Nantuckett, and a Pilott to the ſaid Places, you are, (Wind and Weather permitting) to make Sayle the next Tyde, and the beſt of yo^r Way thither, where being arrived, you are to deliver my L^re to Mr. Mayhew, or Chiefe Officer at Martin's Vineyard, together with one Barrell of Powder, ffifteen Muſketts, and foure Skeynes of Match, and at Nantuckett my other L^re with one Barrell of Powder, ten Muſketts, and three Skeynes of Match, taking a Receipt of the Chiefe Magiſtrate or Officer, at each Place, to whom you ſhall deliver it. Having ſo done, you are not to ſtay in either Place above one Tyde, unleſſe it may happen that the Indyans ſhould flock over from the

Maine, and the Chiefe Magiſtrate or Officer deſire yo^{r} Aſſiſtance for obſtructing the ſame by Water; in w^{ch} Caſe you are to ſtay, as there may bee Occaſion, for their Preſervation; which having p'formed, and received the L^{rcs} to mee, from the Chief Magiſtrate or Officers in each Place, you are (Winde and Weather prmitting) to make the beſt of your Way back to mee, to New Yorke.

In yo^{r} going there and returne, you are to take Care, that yo^{r}ſelfe, Souldyers and Seamen, be vigilant and carefull in the Buſineſſe, and do give no juſt Cauſe of Complaint or Offence; If they ſhould not have Occaſion, or deſire y^{e} Armes, you are to bring them back with you. I wiſh you a good Voyage, and am

Yo^{r} loving ffriend,

E. Andros.

Southold, July 14*th*, 1675.

Abſtract of a Letter from the Governour of Rhode Iſland to the Governour of New York, dated July 21ſt, 1675.

[New York Colonial MSS, xxiv, 128.]

A great Part is a Relation of ſeverall Paſſages of the Warre betweene Plymouth Colony and the Indyans, and their own being in a warlike Poſture of Defence.

Then relates the coming of an Army from Boſton and Connecticut Colonyes into their Colony (without informing them thereof) to bring the Indians there to their own Terms, and to call that Part of Roade Iſl Colony theirs (viz[t] Kingſtoune in the Narroganſett Country)[1] and having made Terms

[1] The Boundary between Rhode Iſland and Connecticut was during many Years a Subject of Diſagreement and often of angry Diſpute, from the conflicting Terms of their reſpective Charters. In April 1663, Mr. John Winthrop, Agent for the Colony of Connecticut, and Mr. John Clarke, Agent for the Colony of Providence, agreed to refer the Queſtion to Arbitrators, who recommended a Line much like the preſent, as the Boundary. A farther Attempt was made by Commiſſioners from the two Colonies in November, 1699; but not until May 12, 1703, were theſe Negotiations finally ſettled by Articles of Agreement that received the royal Sanction Feb. 8, 1726. *Coll. R. I. Hiſt. Soc.* iii, 200, 213.—Ed.

with the Indians, tooke one Tho. Gould appointed a Conſervator of the Peace in Kingſtown Priſoner, for queſtioning whether they ſhould not firſtly have informed them of their coming with an Army within that Province, and pinioned him and guarded him, and the next Morne ſentenced him to bee ſent from Conſtable to Conſtable to Connecticutt Priſon with 8 Horſemen at his own Charge, but afterwards tooke Bayle from him.

And further, thoſe of Connecticutt have formerly threatned Force, that we ſhould not uſe the K's Authority there, and not to maintaine it for the K's Province, as confirmed to us. It intimates their Force was as much therefor as their Pretence ag^ſt^ y^e^ Indyans, and we doubt not but we could have prevailed to have brought y^e^ Indyans to greater Conformity than they have done by their Armes; and ſo with Relacon of ſome Skirmiſhes with the Indyans take leave.

Signed,

R. Codrington.

Council Minutes.

[Council Minutes, iii, Part 2, 44.]

At a Councell, July 24, 1675.

Preſent, The Governour.
The Secretary, Capt. Brockholes,
Mr. Jas. Lawrence, Capt. Dyre.

The Governor relates ye ſeverall Paſſages of his Voyage.[1]

Reſolved, That an Order be ſent to ye ſeverall Tounes upon Long Iſland to continue a good Conſtable's Watch until further Order, and to take Care that ye Indyans now diſarmed bee not any Wiſe injured, but aſſiſted upon any Occaſion requireing it.

That Mr. Pell[2] be written to to take a daily Acco[t] of his Indyans, unleſſe they ſend Hoſtages to this Place, which would be beſt.

[1] Referring to the Voyage to Saybrook. See p. 49.

[2] John Pell, a Juſtice of the Peace, had ſeveral Indians living on his Land at Anne Hookes Neck, in Pelham, on the Eaſt River, near the Line of Connecticut. He was the firſt Lord of the Manor of Pelham; born Feb. 3, 1643; died about 1700. *Bolton's Weſtcheſter.* —Ed.

Letter from Governour ANDROS *to Mr.* WOODHULL.[1]

[Warrants, Orders, Paſſes, iii, 125.]

New Yorke, Auguſt the 4th, 1675.

Mr. WOODHULL:

I have this Afternoone recd yors of the 4th, which I ſuppoſe was writ yeſterday. You have done well in proſecuting my Orders to yor out Indyans of *Unquechauge*,[2] for their Armes, and particularly ſending a Party to compell them, when they did not punctually bring them in, as you deſired, which cannot bee amiſſe, though 'tis poſſible the Sachem being at South'ton, (as you alleadge) to that Day, and others diſperſt might have no

[1] RICHARD WOODHULL was born at Thenford, Eng., Sept. 13, 1620, and removed to Long Iſland, about 1648, ſettling firſt at Jamaica, and afterwards at Setauket, in the preſent Town of Brookhaven, Suffolk County. He died October, 1690. He had a Son Richard, born Oct. 9, 1649, who was early choſen a Magiſtrate, and retained the Office until his Death, which occurred Oct. 18, 1699. It is probably the Son that was addreſſed in the above Letter. *Thompſon's Long Iſland*, ii, 398.—ED.

[2] Theſe Indians inhabited the Point north of Peconic Bay, near the eaſtern Extremity of Long Iſland.—ED.

Notice, ſo not faulty. But I would not have you faile to ſeize the Indyan Meſſengers you ſent, as ſoone as you can light on them, and unleſſe they can give you a ſatisfactory Account of their Endeavors that you ſend them up hither, by the firſt Convenience, and for others, that you continue the ſame Care for their Proteccon (being diſarmed) and do them Juſtice upon all Occaſions requiring it, of which you may acquaint them againe.

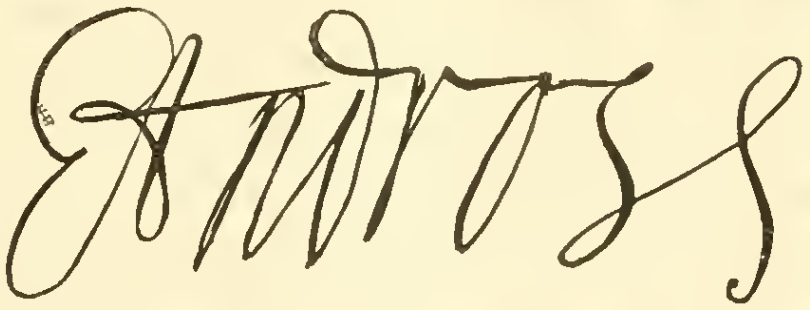
I diſpatch this the ſooner to you, upon receiving this Night a Paper and Letter from the Eaſtward, of which I ſend you Copyes, deſiring you'l ſend forthwith towards *Neſaquacke*,[1] to informe yourſelfe if there hath been any Meeting of the Indyans that Way, as intimated, and that you give Order to Mr. Smith to be careful, and give you Notice if any Thing happen there for the Future; and that you take ſuch Order therein as you ſhall judge neceſſary, and give mee Account thereof, if any Thing requiring it.

[1] The Neſaquake Indians poſſeſſed the Country between the River of that Name and Stony Brook, and from the Sound to the Middle of the Iſland in the northweſtern Part of Suffolk County. *Thompſon's Long Iſland; Prime's L. Iſland.*—Ed.

As to the Charge of the Party, or any Thing elſe concerning the Publick, I think it ought to be borne by the Publicke, and ſhall bee allowed out of the country Rates: But if any ſeeme to exact at any Time, you may ſend up their Demands hither, where it ſhall bee determined, but none are to bee ſuffered to refuſe a publicke Service. I hope all our Indyans will bee quiet. But you are not (however) to omit yo^{r} watching till further Order.

I am,

Yo^{r} very loving ffriend,



A Letter ſent to Seatalcott by the Deputy Governour in the Governour's Abſence.

[Warrants, Orders, Paſſes, iii, 126.]

Gent:

In the Abſence of the Governor[1] I rec[d] your L[re] by Serjeant Briggs. The Contents thereof relating ſome Apprehencons you have, of yo[r] Indyans ill Deſigne, for that they ſtragle abroad, and are not conformable as they ought, to the Orders left by the Governour. I have made ſome Enquiry about the Matter, and adviſed thereupon, and in Anſwer thereunto (at pſent) can make you no other Returne, then that you give yo[r] Indyans Notice duly to obſerve the Governo[rs] Orders and Direccons; and if any one of them ſhall do any violent Act, or harbo[r] ſtrange Indyans, without giving Notice thereof, that you ſend them up hither, where they ſhall be ſecured to anſwer their Miſdemeano[r] or Contempt; of the which, the Governo[r] will ſhortly bee back to bee Judge.

[1] Gov. Andros was at this Time on a Journey to Albany for the Purpoſe of holding a Treaty with the Mohawks.—Ed

In the meane Time, it will not bee proper for you to ſhew any Doubts or Feares you may have of them; onlly to have a vigilant Eye over their Accons, otherwiſe to live with them as formerly.

Tom the Indyan hath been heere, who ſaith hee came from the Sachem, only to ſee if the Governor were returned, for that hee intends then to come to the Governor as hee was appointed. At his Honors Returne (which may be expected the latter End of this or Beginning of the next Weeke) ſuch further Order will bee taken about yor Affaires as will bee thought convenient. This is all at pſent from,

Gent,

Yor very Loving ffriend,

Antho. Brockholes.

*New York, Aug*ſt 30th, 1675.

Rumour of Indian Hoſtilities.

[New York Colonial MSS., xxiv, 137.]

September 10, '75.

To Mr. TOWNSEND,[1] *or to the Conſtable and Overſeers and Inhabitants of Oyſter Bay:*

Gentlemen and Naibours,

I being at the South, and our Naibours being informed by an Indian that the Indians would be ſpeedily in Action, ſoe that it is my Advice to get yourſelves in the beſt Poſter of Defenc you can, which is the Advice of

Your Friend,

JOSEPH BAYLY.

[1] HENRY and RICHARD TOWNSEND, Quakers, and their Families, were then living at Oyſter Bay. *Thompſon's L. I.*—ED.

Council Minutes.

[Council Minutes, iii, Part 2, 50.]

At a Councell, Septber 10th, 1675.

Preſent, The Governour,
The Secretary, Capt. Brockholes,
Mr. Jas. Lawrence, Capt. Dyre.
Mr. Frederick Philips.

* * * * *

The Matter under Conſideracon was about ye Indyans at this preſent Juncture.

Reſolved, That we ought not to breake wth our Indyans, upon Acct of ye Warre betweene our Neighbours and their Indyans, they receiving more Benefitt by or Peace wth them, whereby they are hindred from joyning wth their Enemys.

Neither to prohibitt ye ſelling of Powder to our Indyans, but to be regulated as formerly, and according to Law.

Reſolved, To ſend for all the Sachems, and acquaint them with ye Peace made above at Albany, and to aſſure them that comporting themſelves as they ought, and have done, they ſhall be protected,

and may live quiet, and thereupon, that an Order be made for the Redelivery of their Arms to them.

[Ibid. p. 51.]

[Sept. 14, the ſame Members preſent.]

A flying Rumour of y^e^ Indyans taken into Conſideracon.

Ordered to be reſpited for any Reſolucon untill y^e^ Indyans come in or are heard of, they being ſent for.

[Ibid. p. 52.]

[Sept. 15, the ſame Members preſent.]

Reſolved, That y^e^ Indyans of Long Iſland ſhall by Reaſon of their good Comport, and y^e^ Seaſon of y^e^ Year, have their Guns reſtored to them againe by y^e^ Officers of y^e^ Townes where they have been delivered, unleſſe to ſuch Indyans as ſhall not be thought fitt to be truſted therewith. Excepting Eaſt Hampton and Shelter Iſland, who having paid Contribution to thoſe of Narroganſett, are not to have their Armes for y^e^ Preſent, but to have equall

Juſtice, and (if quiet) Protection, as others of yᵉ Government.

Copies of this Order were ſent out.

Reſolved, That there be a Proclamation iſſued forth to quiett people's Mindes, and ſatisfy them of the Falſity of the late Reports about yᵉ Indyans ill Intents.

That each Toune upon Long Iſland and its Dependencies be enjoyned to fortify ſome particuler Place in their reſpective Touns for their Defence upon all Occaſions, and to ſecure their Wives and Children in Caſe of any Enemy.

A Proclamation about the Indyans and making of Block Houſes.

[Warrants, Orders, Paſſes, iii, 132.]

Whereas there hath lately been ſeverall Reports or Rumours ſpread, of the Indyans evill and miſchievous Intents and Readyneſſe to execute it againſt the Inhabitants of this Government, particularly Long Iſland, which hath very much diſturbed the Mindes and the lawfull Occupacons of his Maties Subjects in the ſame; And whereas upon a ſtrict Examinacon, there appeares no Evidence or Cauſe for ſuch Reports, but the Contrary, theſe are therefore by the Advice of my Councell, in his Maties Name, to require and charge all his Maties Subjects of this Government, Chriſtians and Indyans, that ſhall know or heare any Thing of ſuch a publick Nature, forthwith to repaire and give a full Relacon thereof, to the next Magiſtrate or Chiefe Officer, and the ſaid Magiſtrate or Officer to take the Examinacon and give neceſſary Orders or Notice, and ſend mee a preſent Account thereof, as the Thing may require.

And whereas it is neceſſary to keep Watch and Ward, all Magiſtrates and Officers of the ſeverall Tounes and Places within this Government, are hereby required to ſee y^e^ ſame continued and punctually performed; And where there is not a Block Houſe or ſome ſtockadoed or paliſadoed Houſe or Place, that there bee one forthwith fitted, in the moſt convenient Place in each reſpective Toune, for a Retreat to the Women and Children, into which our Indyan Women and Children, to bee alſo received and protected if they deſire it: And that all our Indyans bee friendly treated, and have equall Juſtice according to Law, of which all Perſons are to take Notice and conforme themſelves thereunto accordingly as they and every of them will anſwer the Contrary at their utmoſt Perills.

Given under my Hand in New Yorke this 16^th^ Day of Sept^r^ in the 27^th^ Yeare of his Ma^ties^ Reigne, Annoq Domini, 1675.

E. Andross.

To the Mayo^r^ and Aldermen
of this City, &c.

[New York Colonial MSS., xxv, 138.]

Sept. 18th, 1675.

This Morning there came to the Governor in the Fort one of the Long Iſland Sachems that miſt yeſterday . . . . he is of Rockaway[1] or . . . . The other . . Day upon the Newes of . . ſſe. Here was . . with Tom . . and others, and were very well . . . what was done. Yeſterday . . . the behalfe of the Reſt.

There were alſo two Sachems from the other Side, one from Hackingſack,[2] the other from Tapan, who hearing of the Gos Returne from Alb. came to bid him welcome Home and promiſe all Friendſhip.

[1] The Rockaway Tribe occupied the ſouthern Part of Hempſtead, a Part of Jamaica, and the Whole of Newtown, in Queens Co. *Thompſon's Long Iſland*, i, 94; *Prime's L. I.*, 90.—Ed.

[2] A Number of Hackenſack Indians waited upon the Governour July 23d, aſſuring him that their Hearts were good, and preſenting him ſome Deer Skins. The Governour informed them that he had for the Preſent taken away the Canoes of the Indians of Long Iſland, becauſe they had paid Tribute to the Narraganſetts. He required of his Viſitors ſome Aſſurance of their Sincerity: "Thereupon they conſent to leave two of their young ones for Hoſtages, and are very well ſatisfied. The Go. preſts 3 Sachems each with a Coat of Duffels, and gives them each a Dram. Their Compa. was about 50." Preſenting them with Bottles of Liquor, they were diſmiſſed. *N. Y. Coll. MSS.*, xxv, 130.—Ed.

A Letter to South'ton and Seatalcott.

[Warrants, Orders, Paſſes, iii, 133.]

Gent.

I yeſtarday rec^{d} yo^{rs} of the 13th Inſtant, ſo long a coming, (as the Indyan ſaith) by Reaſon of the wet Weather. I arrived here on the 9th Inſtant, late, and am ſorry to heare that you (as well as the moſt Part of the Iſland) have been ſo alarm'd upon a falſe Report of our Indyans ill Intent againſt us, which I endeavour'd and hope is now rectified, and all Partyes well ſatisfied and quiet. Some Officers from all the Tounes on this ſide Seatalcott, and all the Sachems of Long Iſland and Nelghbourhood on the Maine, having been here with mee ſince; And although I did hope you would not have been alarm'd, yet I writ to you on the 11th, which I hope came well to yo^{r} Hands, and ſatisfide you. The ſame Night I ordered and ſett out a Sloope armed, to cruiſe in the Sound, and the next Morning went myſelfe in my Pinnace as farre as Mr. Pells, to the Indyans there, and from thence to Fflufhing, and Home by Land, the better to ſettle people's Mindes.

I now ſend you a copy of a Proclamacon, relating to the ſaid Matters, that it may be forthwith put in Execucon, both by you, and the neighbouring Tounes of Southold and Eaſthampton, to whom you are to ſend Copyes atteſted, and alſo to communicate this, not having Time to write to them, and unwilling to ſtay yo^{r} expreſſe Indian. Though I do not apprehend any Danger by the Indyans, yet there ſhall continue an armed Sloope to ply in the Sound that ſo, no ill Indyans may have Opportunityes to croſs it at their Pleaſure; which Sloope is intended to call at Southold and Eaſthampton, ſome Time the next Weeke. And if there ſhould happen any Occaſion, more Sloopes ſhall bee forthwith ſent out, as the Matter may require, ſo that I hope none will have Cauſe to neglect their lawfull Occaſions. Recommending you to bee vigilant, and that I may heare from you, upon all Occaſions requiring it, I remaine,

Yo^{r} very loving ffriend,

E. Andross.

New Yorke, Sept.
the 18th, 1675.

Poſtſcript.

It being Reſolved, That the Indyans of the north and weſt Ridings of Long Iſland, ſhall (by Reaſon of their good Comport and the Seaſon of the Yeáre) have their Guns reſtored to them; you have likewiſe Liberty to do the ſame in yo^{r} Parts, unleſſe you know any of yo^{r} Indians not fitt to bee truſted therewith, excepting Eaſthampton, and Shelter Iſland, who, having yo^{r} Contribucon to the Narrowganſett Indyans, are not to have them for the P'ſent.

To Mr. John Topping,
Juſtice of the Peace,
and Capt. John Howell.
Theſe at Eaſt Hampton.

The Governour's Letter to Mr. WOODHULL *ſent by the Indyan, Sept.* 18, 1675.

[Warrants, Orders, Paſſes, iii, 134.]

Sr

I recd yors of the 16th the laſt Night, and am very well ſatisfyed of yor Care and Juſtice in Relation to ye Indyans, who I finde have not miſbehaved themſelves, notwithſtanding the great Noiſe, Jealouſies and Apprehencons of them, ſo that the Cauſe and Inſtruments thereof ought to bee ſeverely Puniſht: However the Indyans to the Eaſtward, being ſtill ſtrong and active, I have iſſued forth the Proclamacon herewith ſent, the better to ſatisfy all people's Minds, particularly the Chriſtians, and to keepe a Sloope armed in the Sound, that no ill Indyans may eaſily croſſe it, and ſhall bee ready to ſend more upon any Occaſion requiring it. I would adviſe you to be vigilant, though as yet no Cauſe of Feare, but to continue in being juſt and protecting yor Indians upon all Occaſions.

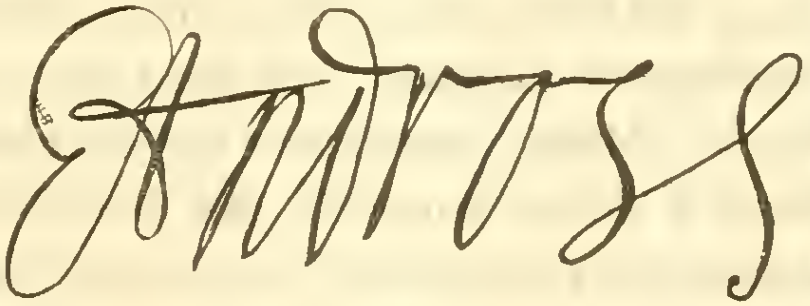
Had you named thoſe of yor Towne who you ſeeme to imply to bee troubleſome, or exceed their

Bounds towards the Indyans, I would have taken ſuch preſent Order in it as had been fitting: But you having ſufficient Power as a Juſtice, I do not doubt but you will make Uſe of it as there is Occaſion, and you ſee Cauſe.

I ſent for Capt. Bayley, and the Offic^{rs} of more of the other Townes, (as well as Sachems of Long Iſland and Neighbourhood upon the Maine) have been wth mee ſince my Returne, and all ſatisfyed and well.

I am,

Yo^{r} very loving ffriend,



[The ſame Poſtſcript as in the previous Letter.]

Council Minutes.

[Council Minutes, iii, Part 2, p. 57.]

At a Councell, Septber 28th, 1675.

Preſent, The Governour,
The Secretary, Capt. Brockholes,
Mr. J. Lawrence, Capt. Dyre.
Mr. ffred. Philips.

The Matter in Conſultation was about a Letter brought by an Expreſſe from ye Iſland Nantuckett, intimateing their Weakneſſe, and great Strength of the Indyans, both on their Iſland, and Martin's Vineyard, not above 40 Men at ye laſt, and 30 on ye former, capable of bearing Armes. On Nantuckett ye Indyan Men 5 or 600; not ſo many on Martin's Vineyard.

1500 Indyans Men, Women and Children.

They deſire in their Letter a Couple of great Guns, and halfe a douzen Souldrs. They pretend an ill Conſequence may arrive upon the Indyans trayning in Armes upon Martin's Vineyard.

Reſolved, To ſend them each a great Gun at ye two Iſlands of Nantucket and Martin's Vineyard, and to each ye Proclamation concerning ye Indyans of keeping Watches, erecting Block Houſes, &c.

Memorial of the Sachem of Montauk to the Governour.

[N. Y. Colonial MSS., xxiv, 157.]

Right Hon^rble.

I and my Men underſtanding that y^r Hon^r was pleaſed to graunt Liberty to the other Indians to have their Guns reſtored to them, but a Reſtraint was impoſed vpon vs the Montaakut Indians by Reaſon of ſome Complyance we have had w^th Nenccraft the Narhiggen Sachem, have ſent this our Meſſenger w^th theſe few Lines, to intreat your Hon^rs Fauour towards yo^r poor Supplicants. Your Hon^r may vnderſtand my Father and Grandfather haue ſtood always loyall to y^e Engliſh in y^e Pequot Warrs, now towards 40 Years ſince . . . Forefather was a great Help to y^e Engliſh, haueing then this whole Iſland att his Command, and ſince then upon all Occaſions manifeſted his Faithfulnes to the Engliſh; and if any Plots were att any Tyme againſt them, tymely diſcouered them; and this is known to many of the Engliſh yet alive. And concerning this Plot now on Foot againſt the Eng-

liſh, and yo^r Hon^r may be aſſured (for we ſpeak it before God the Knower of all Hearts) that had we been in the leaſt acquainted w^th any ſuch Matter, we ſhould haue diſcouered the ſame; and though of late Years we have held ſome Correſpondency w^th Ninecraft, yo^r Hon^r may be aſſured it was onely w^th reſpect to our own Security, we being very weak and few in Numbers, and he being great, and having had wofull Experience of the great Deſolation he made amongſt us while we ſtood in Termes of Hoſtility againſt him. But this we vnderſtanding is offenſive to yo^r Hon^r we ſhall forbear for the Future, onely entreate yo^r Hon^r to take ſome ſpeedy Courſe for our Security, that we may not be more hectr'd by the Narheganſits, for our Dependance is wholly upon yo^r Hon^r for Protection, as we hope yo^r Hon^r ſhall find us ever loyall Subjects to the King and Duke of Yorke, and to yo^r Hon^r and to all Authority vnder you.

Yo^r Hon^r may be pleaſed to take Notice, that 4 of our ſtouteſt Men have been this Tyme of Warre w^th the Engliſh Captaines, and fought vnder them, and helped to doe ſome Execution vpon their Enemies, and had their free Liberty to returne Home,

being diſmiſſed upon their Deſire to retire to their Friends and Relatives, by the Governr at Boſton. We leave our ſelues wth yor Honr hopeing yor Honrs favourable Acceptation of vs. Now is the vſual Tyme of our Hunting, and to gett a litle Proviſion and ſome Skins for Cloathing, and if our humble Requeſt herein may find a gracious Anſwer, we ſhall take it as a further Engagemt to yor Honr and ſhall reſt

Yor Honrs humble Servants,

Eaſthampton, Oct 5th, 1675.

Sachem

MOSSUP

Marks.

GHEKONNA, Couns.

his Mark.

WILL, alias *Wuttauntaquim*,

his Mark.

MONUGABONGUN, alias *Gentleman*, his Mark.

Counſellor.

In ye Name and wth the Conſent of ye Reſte of ye Indians at Montaukut.

Right Honable.

The Lines upon the other Side I wrote vpon the Deſire of the Sachem and his Men. They are their own Words, and the Subſtance thereof they alſo had expreſſed before Mr. Backer, but ſince my writeing of them, wch was almoſt a Week ſince, I perceiue that deliuering up their Armes to the Indians doth not reliſh well wth the Engliſh, eſpecially ſince of late we h . . . of the great Slaughter they haue made vp . . . . . Engliſh in other Parts of the Country. I perceiue at Southampton ye Engliſh are much troubled, the Indians haue their Armes, and I thinke it doth much diſturbe ye Spirits of thoſe have them not. As for theſe Indians, for my owne Part I doe thinke they are as cordiall Friends to the Engliſh as any in ye Country, and what is written by ym and known by many to be ye Truth, though God knows their Hearts as their Counſellor ſd. Yor Honrs Predeceſſor wrote ſeverall Letters to me to ſtirre me vp about inſtructing the Indians in the Knowledge of God and his Religion, and that he would further and encourage the Buſines, ſo farr as lay in his Power. I doe thinke if yor Honr

be pleaſed to ſett in att this Tyme it may be a good Promotion of that Work w^ch as I haue ſeen in ſeverall Writeings of his moſt excellent Majeſty y^e King his pious Deſires expreſſed for y^e putting forward y^t Worke. But S^r I ceaſe further to trouble your Hon^r att preſent, and for w^t y^e Indians haue written I leave to yo^r Hon^rs Prudence to act for y^e Beſt, and reſt w^th my humble Service to yo^r Hon^r and Hon^rs Counſell,

Yo^r Hon^rs humble Supplicant att
y^e Throne of Grace.

THO. JAMES,[1]

Eaſthampton, Oct. 5th, 1675.

[1] The Rev. THOMAS JAMES ſettled in Eaſt Hampton as its firſt Miniſter in 1650. He learned the Indian Language and tranſlated the Catechiſm and Parts of the Bible into the Indian Tongue, and ſucceeded in gaining to a great Degree the Confidence of theſe People. He died 16th June, 1696. *Thompſon's Long Iſland; Prime's do.*—ED.

An Order to reinforce the Building of Block Houſes.

[Warrants, Orders, Paſſes, iii, 139.]

Whereas there iſſued forth a Proclamacon bearing Date the 16th 7ber laſt, for the keeping of Watches, and immediate making of Block Houſes in the ſeverall Townes upon Long Iſland and Dependences, for their genall Safety, and to bee a Retreat (upon all Occaſions) for the Women and Children, and obſerve the ſaid Proclamacon; and many from all Parts reſorting to this Genall Court of Aſſizes, Theſe are therefore, (by the Advice of my Councell) in his Maties Name to require you, that forthwth and wthout Delay, you cauſe the ſaid Proclamacon to bee fully put in Execucon, And that you give mee a pſent Accot thereof, and how ſtrong you keep ye Watches in yor reſpective Townes. Hereof you are not to faile in any Particular, as you or any of you, will anſwer the Contrary at yor utmoſt Perills.

Given under my Hand in New Yorke, this 6th Day of October, in the 29th Yeare of his Maties Reigne, Annoq. Domini 1675.

E. Andros.

Letter from Gov. ANDROS *to the Deputy Governour of Connecticut.*

[Warrants, Orders, Paſſes, iii, 141.]

Sr

An Indyan under a Prtence of ffriendſhip, telling and affirming very confidently, to one of this Place, That there is an extraordinary Confederacy between all the neighboring Indyans, and eaſtwards, (in wch yor pretended ffriends to bee included) and deſigned this light Moone, to attack Hartford itſelfe, and ſome other Places about Greenwch, of which being informed this Morning, I have immediately deſpatched this, to give you Accot thereof, leaſt there ſhould bee ſome Thing in it, though not ſo much as they report, 5 or 6000 Indyans enjoyned together.

I am,

Yor humble Servt

E. ANDROSS.

New Yorke, Octobr.
10*th*, 1675.

Extract from the Minutes of a Court of Aſſizes.

[New York Colonial MSS., xxiv, 172.]

At a Gen^all Court of Aſſizes held in the City of New York [&c.] the 6th Day of Oct. 1675.

* * * * *

Vpon the Governo^rs Receipt of a L^re from Governour Carteret[1] in Court, all but the Bench were ordered to withdraw.

The Contents were a late Violence acted by ſome Indyans at the Neveſans,[2] who plundered a Boat ſent by him to trade, whereupon he hath iſſued forth a Proclamation to prohibit every one to carry Goods or trade w^th them, and deſireth the like may bee done here.

It is ordered in like Manner that there bee no Trading with the Indyans at their Plantacons.

That the Law bee obſerved w^ch prohibits ſelling ſtrong Liquo^rs to Indyans, Albany excepted.

[1] Philip Carteret, Governour of New Jerſey.

[2] In New Jerſey, ſouth of the Raritan River, ſometimes written *Neweſing*, *Newaſons*, or *Naveſink*.

The ſelling of Powder and Shott to the Indyans debated and put to the Vote.

Capt. Chambers,[1] to be forbid to all but the Maques and Sinnekes.

Mr. Geo. Hall[2] the like.

Mr. Cornell[3] idem.

Mr. Topping,[4] forbid to all except thoſe that comport themſelves well.

Mr. Pell,[5] a Reſtraint for a Time.

All the Reſt[6] to continue as it is, wch is by farre the majo[r] Vote.

That purſuant to the Law the Conſtables of the ſeverall Tounes take Care no Powder or Lead bee ſold to the Indyans, but by them as directed or their Conſents.

[1] Capt. Thomas Chambers, was ſitting at this Time as Juſtice for Eſopus.

[2] George Hall, a Sheriff of Eſopus.

[3] Richard Cornell, a Juſtice for the North Riding of Yorkſhire, on Long Iſland.

[4] John Topping, a Juſtice for the Eaſt Riding of Yorkſhire, on Long Iſland.

[5] John Pell, ſee Note, p. 64.

[6] The Court preſent conſiſted of the Governour, Secretary, 3 Councilors, two Aldermen, and 18 Juſtices of the Peace.

The Proclamacon about the Block Houſes, &c. approved of.

* * * * *

At a Court of Aſſizes Octobr 11th, 1675.

Vpon a Propoſall whether it will not bee convenient at this Juncture of Time, of the Indyan Diſturbance to the Eaſtward, to bring all Canoes on the north Side of Long Iſland to this Place, or to have them all deſtroyed, to prevent any Intercourſe wth the Indians on the Maine.

Or that the Canooes bee brought to the next Towne and ſecured by the Officers.

Reſolved, That all Canooes whatſoever belonging to Chriſtians or Indyans on the north Side of Long Iſland, to the Eaſt of Hell-Gate, ſhall within three Dayes after Publicacon hereof, bee brought to the next Townes and delivered into the Conſtables Cuſtody, to bee laid up and ſecured by them, neare the Block Houſe.

And that whatſoever Canooe ſhall be found upon the Sound after that Time bee deſtroyed.

And that the Indyans at Mr. Pells bee ordered

to remove within a ffortnight to their uſuall Winter Quarters within Hell Gate upon this Iſland, during wch Time loaden Canooes which ſhall have Certificates from the Magiſtrates of the Place from whence they come, expreſſing whether they are going, ſhall bee permitted quietly to paſſe along the Shoare, except out of the Government, which in no Caſe is to be allowed.

A Proclamation about Canooes being laid up and ſecured by the Conſtables,[1] *&c.*

[Warrants, Orders, Paſſes, iii, 141.]

Whereas it hath been thought convenient, and it is ordered by the Gen^all Court of Aſſizes, at this preſent Juncture, That all Canooes whatſoever, belonging to Chriſtians or Indyans, on the north Side of Long Iſland, to the Eaſt of Hell Gate, ſhall within three Days after the Publication hereof, bee brought to the next Tounes and delivered into the Conſtable's Cuſtody, to bee laid up and ſecured by them, near their Block Houſes. And that what Canooes ſoever ſhall bee found upon the Sound after that Time, ſhall be deſtroyed: As alſo that the Indyans at Mr. Pell's[2] bee ordered to remove within a ffortnight, to their uſuall Winter Quarters, w^th in Hell-Gate, upon this Iſland; During which Time all loaden Canoes which ſhall have Certificates from the Magiſtrates of the Place from whence they

[1] Iſſued in Accordance with the preceding Order of the Court of Aſſizes.

[2] Anne Hookes Neck, Pelham, Weſtcheſter County.

came, expreſſing whether they are going, ſhall bee permitted quietly to paſſe along the Shoare, except into or out of the Government, which in no Caſe is to be alloued; Theſe are in his Maties Name to require a ſtrict and due Obſervance of this Order from all Perſons, as they and every of them will anſwer the Contrary at their utmoſt Perills.

Given under my Hand in N. Yorke, this 12th Day of October, 1675.

E. Andross.

To all Magiſtrates, Conſtables, and Overſeers, or other his Maties Officers, and others whom it may concerne.

Order to diſarm the Indians.

[Warrants, Orders, Paſſes, iii, 142.]

Whereas there lately paſt an Ordr of Councell, That by Reaſon of the good Comport of the Indyans, their Armes ſhould be reſtored unto them, except thoſe of Eaſthampton and Shelter Iſland, for the Reaſons therein given, or ſuch others as were not fitt to be truſted therewth: The which hath in moſt Places beene attended: Theſe are (notwithſtanding the former Order) to empower and authorize Mr. John Topping, Juſtice of the Peace, and Capt. John Howell of Southampton, That as the Matter may require, and they ſhall ſee Occaſion, They ſend for their Indyans and diſarme them againe, yet wthall, to afford them due Proteccon as formerly; ffor the doing whereof this ſhall bee your Warrant.

Given under my Hand in New Yorke this 14th Day of October, 1675.

E. Andross.

A Letter ſent to Mr. TAPPING *about y^e Indians.*

[Warrants, Orders, Paſſes, iii, 143.]

New Yorke the 14*th October*, 1675.

Mr. JUSTICE TAPPING:[1]

In Anſwer to ſome of your Lines, wherein yuo ſeem diſſatisfyed at the delivering the Indyans Armes. Yourſelfe nor Capt. Howell, nor yet the Conſtable and Overſeers, not finding juſt Cauſe to detaine them longer, you have done well. And as for the other, you are of yourſelves ſufficiently authorized (upon any Occaſion requiring it) either for the publicke Peace, or Safety, to call for or take from the ſaid Indyans, or any other that ſhall happen to bee in yo^r Parts, All or Part of their Armes, or ſecure the Perſons of any that ſhall, or indeavo^r to do Harme, or cauſe Diſturbance; But are alwayes to do Juſtice, and protect the Good and Unconcerned, from

Yo^r affectionate ffriend,

E. ANDROS.

[1] JOHN TOPPING.

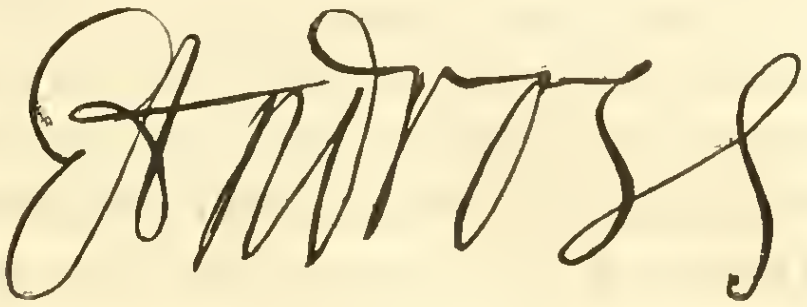
An Order ſent to all the Townes within the Governmt about reinforcing the Watch &c.

[Warrants, Orders, Paſſes, iii, 143.]

Whereas notwthſtanding two ſeverall Proclamacons or Ordrs, the laſt of the 6th Inſt. ſtrictly requiring and commanding all Townes and Villages within this Government (that have not before) forthwth without Delay, to ffortify and make compleat, in ſome convenient Place, a block or palizadoed Houſe, or Place for a Retreat to Women and Children, &c. and keeping good Watch and Ward, in their ſaid Townes, and to make a preſent Returne thereof, unto mee: of which, having had no Account, and being credibly informed that moſt do neglect the due Execucon of Part of the ſaid Proclamacon: Theſe are in his Maties Name to require you forthwth to cauſe double and ſtrict Watches to bee kept in your reſpective Townes; And yor Conſtable, or one of the Overſeers, on Sight hereof, to repaire to mee, to give mee an Accot of yor Proceedings, and anſwering yor and yor Tounes Contempt, if you

have not obeyed every Part of the Proclamacon; Of which you are not to faile, as you will anſwer the Contrary at yor utmoſt Perills.

Given under my Hand in New Yorke, this 16th Day of October, 1675,



A Letter to ye Depty Governor of Hartford.

[Warrants, Orders, Paſſes, iii, 145.]

Gent.

Laſt Night I received yors of ye 6th Inſtant, and am as from the Beginning very ſenſible of, and much troubled at the Indyans continued Depradations and Succeſſes, and Miſery of our Countrymen in thoſe Parts, and have endeavoured not to bee wanting in my Duty, though at the very firſt ſlighted and rejected. When I was at Albany, I took the Occaſion on a Lettr from Majr Pinchon[1] to the Commandr and Comiſſaryes there to returne him an Anſwer myſelfe, and of my Endeavors, in

[1] John Pynchon was perhaps more prominent in the public Service of Maſſachuſetts than any other of the earlier Settlers upon the Connecticut River. He came to Springfield when but ten Years old, was a Magiſtrate fifty Years, and on almoſt every Commiſſion and Committee, whoſe Duties he diſcharged with remarkable Ability and Succeſs. He died in 1703, at the Age of ſeventy-ſix.

The Pynchon Houſe, the firſt brick Structure in the Valley, was built in 1660, and torn down in 1831. Its Picture is preſerved in the Seal of the City of Springfield.—*Holland's W. Maſs.*, i, 44,162—Ed.

which I have been as carefull ſince as poſſible, but noe Anſwer.

The 10th Inſt. I gave you by Expreſſe an Accot of ſome Indian Newes, of their Deſigne on Hartford itſelfe,[1] &c. and immediately diſpatched Capt. Brockholes my firſt Lievtent to Albany with reiterated Orders to thoſe Parts, for yor Advantage, as farr as I might, not having heard from you. But if you deſire anything further, and pleaſe to ſend a fitt Parſon, I ſhall be ready to doe what is fitt for mee, and ſerve you to my Power, being

Yor affectionate ffriend and

Humble Servant,

EDMD ANDROS.

New Yorke, Octobr.
17*th*, 1675.

[1] See Letter of Oct. 10, 1675, ante, p. 89.—ED.

A Letter to Capt. Brockholes *at Albany.*

[Warrants, Orders, Paſſes, iii, 146.]

Capt. Brockholes:

I long much to have an Acco^t from you. Yeſterday wee had the Newes of Springfield being burnt,[1] and Indyan Strength in thoſe Parts, which evinces the Neceſſity of yo^r being carefull in keeping good Guards.

[1] On the Night of October 4th, 1675, an Expreſſe was deſpatched from Windſor, Ct., to Springfield, Maſs., with the Intelligence derived from a friendly Indian, that a Party of about 300 of Philip's Warriours were on their Way to burn the Town and deſtroy the Inhabitants. The Alarm was haſtily ſpread, and the Citizens fled to the fortified Houſes, three in Number, with ſuch Valuables and Neceſſaries as they could carry. On the Morning previous, the Springfield Soldiers, to the Number of 45, had left for Hadley, to join in a Demonſtration, concerted againſt the Enemy at that Place, and a Meſſenger was ſent thither to inform them of the threatened Danger. When the Morning came, no Enemy appearing, two Perſons rode forwards toward the Indian Fort, and were ſhot by the Foe in Ambuſh. The Town was ſoon filled by Savages; about thirty Dwellings and twenty-five Barns were burned, beſides the Corn and Saw Mill; four or five Perſons were wounded, and one Perſon was killed. The Enemy retired on the Arrival of the military Force that had been recalled, leaving the Settlement in Ruin and the Inhabitants in the greateſt Diſtreſs near the Verge of Winter. *Holland's Weſtern Maſs.* i., 95.—Ed.

I have nothing more to add to yo^r Inſtructions, but that you order Matters the beſt you can accordingly, and ſee that the Maques may ſee tis ffriendſhip, not Apprehenſion or Need of them, but for their Good; Hearing that they and the Sinnekes are inclinable to a Warre w^th the Indyans to the Eaſt, if ſoe, though they have not yet attack^t us, 'tis the Opinion of my Councell, that 'twere well the ſaid Maques were rather encouraged than hindred; and you may lett them have a ffree Markett for Powder &c. as formerly, continued.

Pray remember mee to all w^th you. I hope my Brother, Knapton,[1] Sharpe,[2] &c. will bee here per firſt.

I am,

Yo^rs &c.

EDM^D ANDROSS.

N. Y. Octbr. 19^th^ 1675.

[1] CÆSAR KNAPTON. [2] THOMAS SHARPE.

Letter from the Governour to Eſopus, &c.[1]

[Warrants, Orders, Paſſes, iii, 147.]

Gent:

I have juſt now received yo^rs of the 16^th Inſtant, and think you have done well to putt yourſelves in a fitting Poſture for all Events, and ſecuring the Goods and Corne of yo^r out ffarmers, which is alſo done in theſe Parts, where all is quiet; but have a Rumour that Stanford Indyans are in Armes, but have done noe Harme. However its thought they have noe good Intent in it. I doe not know that I have any braſſe Gunn of yours, but if you have Occaſion ſhall notwithſtanding bee ready to ſend you one or more ſuch iron Gunns as are here, the leaſt of which is a ſmall Saker, and if I can will gett and fitt up a Petrara for Capt. Chambers, having none in the ffort ready, and the Sloope in haſt not to looſe their Tide. I am,

Yo^r affec^ate ffriend,

E. Andross.

N. Yorke, October 19, 1675.

[1] Eſopus near Kingſton, about Midway between New York and Albany, was one of the earlieſt Settlements by the Dutch in this Colony.—Ed.

An Order for Oyſter Bay to fortify, &c.

[Warrants, Orders, Paſſes, iii, 148.]

By the Governor :

Whereas I am informed that ſeverall of the Inhabitants of Oyſter Bay, notwithſtanding the late Orders and Proclamacons, are ſtill very backward in making up their ffortifications, Theſe are by the Advice of my Councell, in his Maties Name, to require all the Inhabitants in Genall, that with all Speed they apply themſelves to finiſh the ſaid Worke already begunn, only that it bee left to the Diſcretion of the Conſtable and Overſeers to excuſe ſuch Perſons as they ſhall think moſt proper, and may not bee a Hindrance to the ſetting forward ſoe needfull and publick a Work: Provided they bee ſuch auncient Perſons as have principally contributed to the Houſe taken in within the ſaid ffortificacon.

Given under my Hand in New Yorke this 19th Day of October, 1675.

E. Andross.

To the Conſtable and Overſeers
of Oyſter Bay.

An Order about ſelling Powder to the Indyans.

[Warrants, Orders, Paſſes, iii, 151.]

Whereas there was at the City Hall an Order of the laſt Gen^all Court of Aſſizes, publiſht the 12^th Inſtant, ſtrictly prohibiting the Sale of Powder or Strong Drink to Indyans in any Part of Yorkſhire, on Long Iſland, or Dependencyes, as p^r ſaid Order; notwithſtanding which ſome Perſons think it doth not comprehend or is binding to the city Inhabitants; Theſe are therefore by Advice of my Councell in his Ma^ties Name to require and command the ſtrict Obſervance of ſaid Order in this City in every Particular, under the Penaltyes therein expreſſed, at their utmoſt Perills.

Given under my Hand in New Yorke, this 12^th Day of October, 1675.

E. Andross.

An Order for the Inhabitants of Madd Nan's Neck[1] *to make a Block Houſe.*

[Warrants, Orders, Paſſes, iii, 153.]

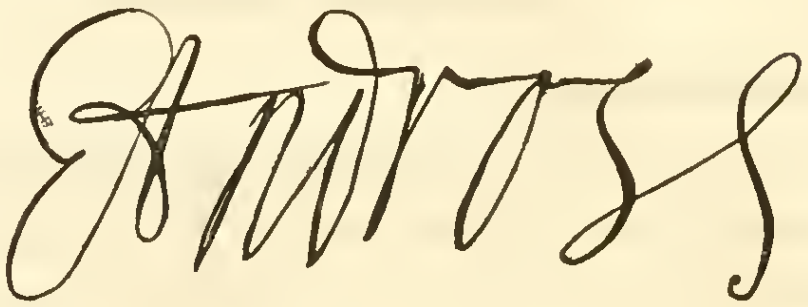
By the Governour:

Whereas I am given to underſtand that notwithſtanding the ſeverall Orders for making of Block Houſes, or ſome Place of Defence in each reſpective Toune upon Long Iſland and Dependencyes, the Inhabit^ts^ of yo^r^ Place have neither contributed any Help or Aſſiſtance towards the making of the Block Houſe or Fortification at Hempſtead, nor taken Care to make any for themſelves; Theſe are in his Ma^ties^ Name to require you, that forthwith and without Delay you make up ſome Fortification upon yo^r^ Neck of Land, and give mee an immediate Acco^t^ thereof by one from yo^r^ Neck, and Anſwer

[1] Now known as *Great Neck*, in the Town of North Hempſtead. Queens County. It contains about 4000 Acres of Land, and was patented in 1666 to Thomas Hicks, who ſold a Part of it the ſame Year to Richard Cornell. *Thompſon's Long Iſland*, ii, 61.—Ed.

of ſhort Contempt, as you and every of you will anſwer the Contrary at yo^{r} utmoſt Perills.

Given under my Hand in New Yorke, y^{e} 21th Day of October, 1675.



To the Deputy Conſtable at
Madd Nan's Neck.

Letter from the Governour to the Conſtable of Harlem.

[Warrants, Orders, Paſſes, iii, 153.]

Mr. Conſtable:

I have juſt now ſeen yo^rs of this Day, ſent Expreſſe by W^m Palmer, of yo^r having ſtopt 10 or 12 Indyan Canoes with Women, Children, Corne, and Baggage, coming as they ſay from Weſtcheſter, and goeing to Wickers Creek,[1] but not any Paſſe mentioned. Soe that you have done very well in ſtopping the ſaid Indyans, and giving Notice thereof.

Theſe are now to order all the ſaid Indyans to ſtay in yo^r Toune, and that you ſend ſome of the chiefeſt of them to mee early to-morrow, and one of yo^r Overſeers for further Orders; and that it may

[2] The Name applied to a Stream flowing into the Hudſon at the upper Landing of Dobbs' Ferry, in Greenburgh, Weſtcheſter County. It was called by the Indians *Weghqueghe*, or *Wyſquaqua*. The *Wichquaeſqueecks*, or *Weckquaſkecks*, a Tribe of the Mohegans, anciently inhabited the adjacent Country, and from theſe Names, the one given in the Text was doubtleſs derived. *Bolton's Weſtcheſter*, i, 2, 164.–Ed.

bee the better effected you are to order them ſome convenient Houſe or Barne to bee in, and draw up their Canooes until y^e^ Returne of them you ſhall ſend; And that you double yo^r^ Watch.

I am,

Yo^r^ loving ffriend,

E. Andross.

*N. Y. Octbr. y^e^ 21^th^*, 1675.

Council Minutes.

[Council Minutes, iii, Part 2, p. 65.]

At a Councell, Octber 23th, 1675.

Preſent, The Governour,
The Secretary, Capt. Dyre.
Mr. Philips.

A Letter from Mr. Leete, Dep. Governr of Conecticott about ye Indyan Affaires and in Anſwer to ye Governors Letter of Intelligence to them, was read.

The Governor had another Letter of private Intelligence about ye Indyans ill Intent upon Long Iſland.

Reſolved, upon ye ſaid Indyan Intelligence of our Indyans being in Confederacy wth the Narroganſett Indyans upon ye Maine, and plotting Miſchiefe, That all our ſaid Indians on Long Iſland be forthwith diſarmed.

The Armes to be delivered into ye Conſtables Hands of ye ſeverall Touns, who may lend ſome few of them to ſuch Indyans as they ſhall think may be

truſted, for their Hunting, w^th^ y^e^ Approbacon of y^e^ Juſtice of Peace, and where no Juſtice at Hand, of y^e^ chiefeſt military Officers of y^e^ Place.

That an Order be made hereupon for the putting of this in Execucon.

Letter to Mr. Wm. Leet, Deputy Governor of Connecticott, &c.

[Warrants, Orders, Paſſes, iii, 155.]

Hon^ble Sr.

I have juſt now received yo^rs of y^e 19^th Inſtant, for w^ch this is only my Acknowledgment, having writt fully in my laſt, to which have nothing more to add; being ready if any Thing bee yet wanting to doe my Duty, and ſerve you to my Power.

I am,

Yo^r affec^ate humble Serv^t,

E. Andross.

To M^r. Leet, Dp^ty Governo^r
of Connecticot.

Council Minutes.

[Council Minutes, iii, Part 2, p. 66.]

At a Councell, Octber 24th, 1675.

Preſent, The Governour,
The Secretary, Capt. Dyre.
Mr. Fred. Philips.

* * * * *

Letters being brought from ye Commiſſaryes of Albany by Mr. Knapton, who had been Commander there, concerning a Peace newly made or renewed by them at the ffort between ye Maques and Mahycanders[1] Indyans, though without Leave, it is ordered to be kept. It is likewiſe reſolved, That there be at this Juncture, a Prohibicon of ſelling Powder and Lead to any Indyans whatſoever at Albany, unleſſe it be to ye Maques & Sinnekes, the ſame to be under ye Penalty of one hundred

[1] Mohegans, inhabiting the eaſtern Borders of New York and the adjacent Parts of New England. They were at this Time conſidered ſubordinate to the Iroquois and under their Influence. Thoſe living near the Hudſon were often called *River Indians* or the *North Indians*.

Guild^rs Beaver,[1] for each Quart^r of a Pound,[2] and ſo proporconably for more or leſſe, or corporall Puniſhment extending to Life as the Caſe may require, except allowed by the Commander himſelfe under his Hand, to ſome adjacent Mahycand^r Indyan well knowne to himſelfe or Magiſtrates; the Quantity of one Quarter of a Pound for y^e preſent Hunting, or to ſome few ſuch Indyans, who ſhall be knowne by them to be deſigned for y^e beaver Hunting who may by the ſaid Command be allowed one Pound with Lead proportionable. This Prohibicon to continue for the Space of ſix Months after this Date.

It is alſo ordered and reſolved, That y^e like Ord^r be ſent up to Eſopus, only the Alteration of

[1] The Currency of the Colony then in Uſe, as eſtabliſhed by Proclamation, June 24th, 1675, was as follows:

Pieces of eight, - - - - - -	ſix Shillings.
Wampum, - - - - - - - -	{ three Black, / or ſix White, } one Stiver.
Three Stivers Wampum, - -	{ one Penny Silver, / New England Money.
Four Stivers, Wampum, - -	one Penny Sterling.

One Beaver, (in merchantable Condition), 13s. 4d. Sterling. *Council Minutes, iii. Warrants, Orders, Paſſes, iii,* 102.—Ed.

[2] This Penalty was about $38, as Money is now reckoned, although this Sum was relatively much greater then.—Ed.

the Words (*Mutatis Mutandis*) inſtead of y^e^ Comander, the Juſtices or chiefe Officers to be inſerted. Upon y^e^ Receite of a Letter from y^e^ Eſopus, relating their great Apprehenſion of y^e^ Indyans.

It is reſolved, That y^e^ Magiſtrates there be checkt for their needleſſe Feares, and they are all ordered to keep at their uſual Habitations and Places of Abode, both at y^e^ diſtant Villages and out Farmes, untill more apparent Cauſe to y^e^ Contrary.

Ordered, That y^e^ Magiſtrates doe give a preſent Acc^t^ what is meant by the Indyans offering to deliver up y^e^ Articles made betweene Coll. Nicolls and them, and who ſpake of it firſt, whether private Perſons amongſt the Indyans, or Sachems. The Agreement in y^e^ ſaid Article ſett forth having been renewed with thoſe Indyans, this very Spring, and themſelves having no Authority to alter or make either Peace or Warre, nor to treate of either in y^e^ leaſt, but to do their Dutyes in continuing Things as they are.

Letter to Mr. Baker of Eaſt Hampton.

[Warrants, Orders, Paſſes, iii, 156.]

Mr. Baker.

I have juſt now received yo^rs of y^e 24^th of yo^r Indyans friendly Intelligence and Declaracons of their good Wills and conſtant ffriendſhipp w^ch I ſhall alſo acknowledge upon all Occaſions, and may aſſure them that if any Diſturbance ſhall happen to the Eaſtward, or any other againſt the Governm^t ſoe long as they continue thus they ſhall be ſure of Protection, and need not feare.

But I finde no Cauſe or Likelyhood of their Intelligence w^ch I rather believe the ffancyes of ſome diſaffected Indyans who would gladly have it ſoe, for I have not heard of one Engliſh Man killed, much leſs 12, which could not have been concealed, nor is there nor hath been for ſome Years one Indyan belonging to Staten Iſland, and thoſe towards Achter Cull[1] are now as friendly as ever. However wee, as you know, are upon our Guard, and upon ſome Intelligence of the Rockaway and Maſha-Peage[2]

[1] Newark Bay.—Ed.

[2] Reſiding in Queens Co., chiefly at Fort Neck.—Ed.

Indyans Plotting have againe diſordered them, and ſee rather leſſe Cauſe of apprehending Troubles this Way than when you were here, but would have all Watches continued, and ſee none neglect their Occaſions abroad as well as at Home.

If any Troubles ſhould happen, you have by yo^{r} Commiſſions, and Places of Peace and Militia ſufficient Power to call before you, diſarm and committ any that ſhall goe about, or (you ſuſpect) would break the King's Peace, not only Indyans but Chriſtians, and if any reſiſt to make Uſe of all the fforce of yo^{r} Towne to reduce them. Pray doth you and Southampton ſend daily to ſee yo^{r} Indyans in their Plantacons, and then unleſſe you diſcover very good Cauſe, bee not at all alarm'd to hinder (as above) any yo^{r} Occaſions.

I am,

Yo^{r} affectionate Friend,

E. Andros.

N. Yorke, 27th October, 1675.

Letter from the Governour to Mr. Hicks.

[Warrants, Orders, Paſſes, iii, 156.]

Mr. Hicks.[1]

I have juſt now received yo^rs dated yeſterday, of yo^r Indyans having brought in their Armes, and ffriendlyneſſe, which is well, and think may lend them as many back as you judge proper for their preſent Hunting, without any Apprehenſion from them however that thoſe of Hempſtead omitt not ſending daily to ſee them according to order.

The Letter from the Eaſtwards is Mr. Juſtice Bakers of Eaſt Hampton, occaſioned upon Rumo^rs from theſe Parts for which I can ſee noe Ground.

I am,

Yo^r affec^ate Friend,

E. Andross.

N. Yorke, y^e 27^th, Octbr. 1675.

[1] Thomas Hicks, a Juſtice of the Peace at Hempſtead, L. I.—Ed.

Council Minutes.

[Council Minutes, iii, Part 2, p. 68.]

At a Councell, Novber 8th, 1675.

Preſent, The Governour,
The Secretary, Capt. Dyre,
Mr. Fred. Philips.

The Matter under Conſideracon was upon Occaſion of Nehemiah Peirce and James Pennymans being ſent downe from Albany by Capt. Brockholes, upon Suſpicon of writing falſe Storyes to Boſton.

Nehemiah Peirce being firſt examined ſaith, That he never hath writt to Boſton of Powder ſold to ye Indyans to ye Eaſtward, nor knows of any, but on the Contrary, having heard from ye Commandr yt whoſoever ſhould ſell any Powder to them if it could be diſcovered, ye Perſon or Perſons offending ſhould be ſeverely puniſht. He ſaith yt hereupon he did forewarne many thereof as he had Oppertunity, and had watcht ſome whom hee did ſuſpect, but never could meet with any Powder ſo ſold.

Withall being demanded if he had not ſold Powder himſelfe, he ſaith yes, that he did ſell ſome few Barrells, being all that he had, but it was to ye Chriſtians.

Mr. Wilſon his Security. The ſaid Peirce is ordered to be diſmiſt he giving Security to make his Appearance when called for, or to give Notice if he ſhall have Occaſion to depart ye Governmt before a Returne from Boſton about this Matter, from whence if nothing materiall ſhall come againſt him as to this Buſineſſe, within three Months, then to be totally diſcharged and cleare.

James Pennyman being examined ſaith, that he knoweth no more, than what he hath ſet down in a Paper which he delivered in, it being a Recitalle of ye Contents of a Letter to his Wife at Boſton, which is as followeth, vizt :

To the Right Honored Governor.

If it may ſtand with your Honours Pleaſure upon this Occaſion I have recollected my Memory and according to my beſt Remembrance, I ſhall give you ye true Contents of yt Letter as I wrote to my Wife, wch as it is circumſtanced it is by ſome counted

Matter of Fault, but when your Hon^r has a View of it, I hope you will eſteeme of it otherwiſe. My Wife has oftentimes when ſhe wrote Letters to me ſent me News in her Letters concerning the Warre, and att ſome Times how y^e Enemy prevayles. I never received any News but I acquainted the Governor at Albany with it, and ſhew him my Letters; now that as I write to my Wife is as follows:

That when our hon^rd Governo^r Gen^ll was here in Albany, there came two Men as Poſt from Major Pinchon of Springfield, which as I heard peticoned to our Governor that no Powd^r ſhould be ſold in this Place, truely Wife what a vain Thing was that, for this Place is upheld by Trade, I believe there is two or three hundred Barrells of Powder bought and ſold in this Towne in one Yeare, and I thinke there were ſold out of my Houſe twenty or thirty Barrells this Yeare, but as I heare our honoured Governo^r has laid a Reſtraint of ſelling to our Engliſhes Enemyes and that upon a great Penalty. This is y^e Summe of what I writt, now if yo^r Hon^r be diſpleaſed at this as I writt, I rather chooſe to forbear writing to my Wife though I love

her as well as a Man can do his Wife, I ſay I rather doe it than gett your Honours Diſpleaſure.

JAMES PENNIMAN.

Clement Salmon his Security.

The ſaid Pennyman was hereupon ordered to find Security for his good Behaviour, and to make his Appearance when called for.

Letter to the Governour of Maryland.[1]

[Orders, Warrants, Letters, &c., iii, 164.]

Right Hon^ble.

I have received yo^rs of the 4^th paſt, of your Progreſſe againſt the Indyans, which I wiſh may have ended it, but am ſorry the Suſquehannas were concerned, having allwayes (as the Maques to this) had the Repute of being perfect ffriends to the Chriſtians, particularly Maryland; and being Offsprings of the Maques, though by the Sinnekes engaged in Warre, and the Indyans to the Eaſtward, ſoe great Succeſſes in Plymouth and Maſſachuſetts Colonyes having engaged all others their Neighbo^rs and endeavoring by all Meanes of Command and Profitt to engage the Maques and ſent to all other Parts as farre as Canada, w^ch New England think doe ſupply theirſ aid Enemyes, and all our Indyans as farre as Delaware, thought only to wait Opportunityes.

There only remaines firme the Maques and by their Meanes the Sinnekes, which as ſeated are moſt

[1] Charles, Lord Baltimore.

able to do Good or Harme and too farre and particularly the Sinnekes, if they fall off to bee forced.

I here ſend you an Abſtract of a Letter ſent from the Commander at Albany, relating to ſome Particulars (writte by y^e^ Jeſuite among the Maques), by which you may ſee his Sence, though I think him in a great Meaſure miſtaken, but of myſelfe can doe more than I have already.

I heare that all New England have joyned a very great Force to fall on the Narraganſett Indians, the Event whereof (w^ch^ I hope good) will very much influence Things, and conduce to the Future or next Yeares Action, which is all in Addition to mine of y^e^ 21^th^ of October laſt.

Soe remaine

Yo^r^ very humble Serv^t^,

E. Andross.

N. Yorke, Decem. 10^*th*^, 1675.

A Speciall Warrant ſent to Huntington to Demand the Indyans Armes of Rockaway and Seaquatalke, who are to Kintecoy there.

[Warrants, Orders, Paſſes, iii, 189.]

By the Governor :

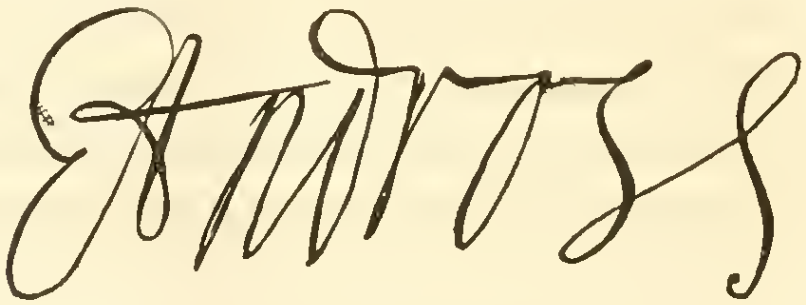
Whereas I am informed that ſeveral Indyans at Rockaway, Unchechauge and Parts adjacent, are in a few Dayes to have a great Kintecoy[1] at Seaquetalke, which being unuſuall at this Time of Yeare, is at this Juncture in no Caſe to be neglected; And

[1] "The Indians ſometimes aſſemble in large Numbers and retire far into the Wilderneſs, where they eat and drink in a profuſe Manner. Theſe Conventions are called *Kenticoys*. Some eſteem them to be debauched Revels or Bacchanalia, but thoſe who have followed them into theſe Receſſes give ſome Accounts of their Conduct as lead one to imagine that they pay a joint Homage and Supplication to ſome inviſible Being." *Smith's Hiſt. of N. Y., Alb. Ed., p. 76.* This Term was adopted by the Whites and is ſtill uſed in the River Counties and on Long Iſland, to deſignate *a Revel.* A Deſcription of the wild Exceſſes of the Indians at their "*Canticos*," is given by Denton, in his Deſcription of their Cuſtoms, p. 9. Mr. Henry R. Schoolcraft in a Letter to the Editor, expreſſes the Opinion that this Cuſtom was analagous to the modern *Wabino*, the moſt viscious of Indian Orgies, the Name denoting that the Dancing is continued till Daybreak.—Ed.

therefore (by the Advice of my Councell) you are in his Ma^ties Name hereby required upon Notice of the Time or Day the ſaid Indyans Kintecoy is to bee, with ſix or more Men, not exceeding ten (as you ſhall judge fitt to bring Home their Armes) to repaire to Seaquatalke or Place where the above Kintecoy ſhall bee, ſending two Men a little before, to give them Notice of your coming (that they bee not ſcared at your Arrivall) to informe yourſelfe of what Indyans are there, and demand their Armes; which having rec^d to warne and command them to ſeparate, and each to repaire to their proper Place of Abode, and for the Future to forbear appointing or coming to any ſuch public Meetings, or Kintecoyes, w^thout ſpeciall Leave, and to bring away with you all their ſaid Armes, w^ch you are ſafely to lay up and keepe in your Towne, till further Order. But in Caſe the above Indyans ſhould happen to be refractory, and refuſe to deliver their Armes, you are (having taken the beſt Acco^t or Notice you can from whence they are, their Number, &c.), to warne and command all their Sagamacks, w^thout Delay, to repaire to mee at this Place, and all other Indyans Home, and ſo leave them. At yo^r Return,

you are immediately to give mee a particular Acc of yo^r Proceedings, according to the aboue; of which you are not to faile, as you will anſwer the Contrary at your Perills. And for ſo doing this ſhall bee to you, and every of you, a ſufficient Warrant.

Given under my Hand and Seale in New Yorke, this 13^th Day of December, 1675.



To the Conſtable or chiefe Overſeer of Huntington.

Council Minutes.

[Council Minutes, iii, Part 2, p. 74.]

At a Councell, Decem^{r} 22th, 1675.

Preſent, The Governour,
The Secretary, Capt. Dyre.
Mr. Philips.

Ordered that a Letter be writt to y^{e} Governour of Roade Iſland, upon News or Report that a Veſſell deſigned or bound for this Port, is ſtopt at that Iſland upon Acc^{t} of having Powder and Armes in her.

That Copies be likewiſe ſent of the Orders for Prohibicon of Powder at Albany to be ſold to the Indyans.

Letter to the Governour of Rhode Iſland.[1]

[Warrants, Orders, Paſſes, iii, 169.]

Decem. 22th, 1675.

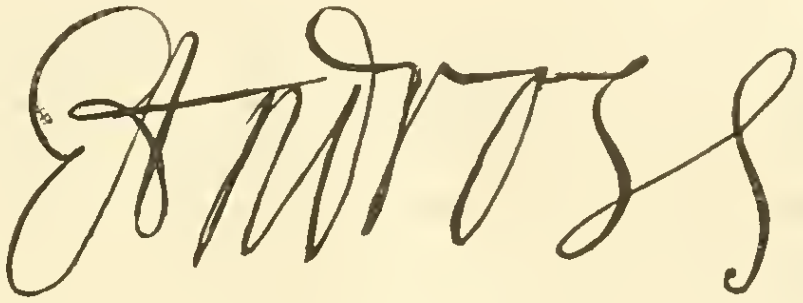
Honble Sr.

This is by a Sloope bound to yor Parts not to omitt noe good Opportunity, though there bee nothing new, but that I heare you have ſtopped a Veſſel bound to this Place, on Acct of ſome Powder and Armes in her, which (as repreſented) would not only reflect on mee, and all the Magiſtrates of this Government, but alſo on his Royall Highneſſe and the King himſelfe, whoſe Commiſſions I have. And therefore as I have endeavoured to do my Duty, and (un-aſked) to ſerve my Neighbours, particularly yor Colony from the Beginning of the Indyan Troubles, &c., Sale of Powder to Indyans being ſoe ſtrictly forbidden here, I cannot give Creditt to this Report, not having heard from yor ſelfe or Colony of it, which I am confident I ſhould, yet being told mee by ſufficient Men, I pray I may.

[1] William Coddington.

And if any ſuch Thing bee, whether you have any Orders from the King to ſtop any of his Maties Subjects, Veſſells or Goods coming to theſe Parts and youl oblige,

Yor humble Servant,



The Governour of Rhode Iſland to the Governour and Councell of Boſton.

[New York Colonial MSS., xxv, p. 67.]

The Governo^r and Councell of y^e Mathacuſetts and Comiſſioners of y^e Vnited Collonies writing to us do give vs Thanks for tranſporting their Sould^rs and P^r viſion and y^t our Sloops tranſported their Wounded and deſired vs to lett out 100 or 200 Souldiers anſwering you denying ſo to doe and gave your Grounds. This was our Poſtcript.

Friends, Since our writing y^e aboue ſaid to you is come to our Hands, certain printed Lawes or Orders of y^e 3^th Nouemb^r 1675[1] ſet forth by y^e

[1] "Att a Meeting of the Vnited Collonies in Boſton, by Adjournment, Nouemb. 2: 1675.

* * * *

The Commiſſioners do agree to comend to the ſeverall generall Courts or Councells, of the Vnited Collonies that they appoint and order the ſecond Day of December, being the fift Day of the Weeke to be obſerued and kept as a ſolemn Day of Prayer and Humiliation; to ſupplycate the Lords pardoning Mercye and Compaſion towards this poor People; and for Succeſſe in our Indeauors for the repelling the Rage of the Enimy." * * *Hazard's American State Papers*, ii, 537. The general Court of Maſs., accordingly on the next Day appointed a Day of faſting and Prayer. *Maſs. Coll. Records*, v, 69.—Ed.

Authority of yor Generall Aſſembly of ye Matathuſetts your Secretaries Hand being to ym wherein you ſay you haue apoſtated from ye Lord with a great Backſliding: To wch I do conſent ſo great hardly to be paralleled, all Things conſidered, we were a People prfeſſing ye Feare of ye Lord in England againſt Biſhops and Ceremonies in tender Loue to all yt pfeſſed Godlineſs, and ſo departed from ye Land of our Nativity, declaring ye Ground of our Removall into New England, viz: to ſeek out a Place for our Brethren where we might enjoy ye Liberty of our Conſciences yt ye Sons of Wickedneſs might vex vs noe more, as was yri [1] publikely preached and declared.

2dly ... For ye Prpagating of ye Goſpel converting ye Indians &c:

3dly ... That we might enjoy ſuch as preached ye Goſpell (ye Power of God to Salvation) for ye Biſhops did yn Silence our beſt Miniſters theſe and others in 1630 was printed and diſperſed both in England and Holland wch I haue by me in Print, ye Governor and Deputy Governor and Aſſiſtants Hands being to it, my ſelfe and Simon Broadſtreet

[1] Very.

being two of ye yn Aſſiſtants our Hands is to it, I haue ym at large in Print to be ſeene.

How well this hath bin performed by you, let your printed Lawes declare, and this amongſt ye Reſt our Houſes are now open to receive your Wounded and all in Diſtreſs, we have prpared an Hoſpitall for yors, but you a Houſe of Correction for all yt repaire to our Meetings, is this ſoe do as you would be done by? Your Miniſters with us have not been moleſted, ours with you have been perſecuted,[1] is this a Time for you to eſtabliſh Iniquity by a Law,— will not ye Lord be avenged on ſuch a Nation as this yt ſet vp Miniſters yt are not ſo made Miniſters by yor Power of and endleſs Life, but of ye Letter yt kills but not ye Spirit yt giues Life and a Worſhip, yt is not in Spirit and Truth, ſet by Chriſt aboue 1600 Yeares agoe; we cannot come to you, but depart from or Lord as you haue done, therefore deſiring your returne to ye Power yt made you ye true Light yt is in you.

This is written to you by one who aboue 45

[1] Several Quakers in Boſton, were compelled to run the Gauntlet for refuſing to bear Arms during the Autumn of 1675. *Drake's Boſton*, 410.—Ed.

Yeares paſt was one of you and now is one y^{t} deſires your true Good both eternall and temporall as I did when I was with you, and am,

Yours in true Loue,

WM. CODDINGTON,

Gouerno^{r}.

Rhoad Iſland, January
y^{e} 9th, 167$\frac{5}{6}$.

Vera Copia.

Council Minutes.

[Council Minutes, iii, Part 2, p. 81.]

At a Councell, Jany 17th, 1675.[1]

Preſent, The Governour,
The Secretary, Capt. Dyre,
Mr. Fred. Philips.

Reſolved to write to ye Governor of Boſton, to vindicate this Governmt from an Aſperſion in a printed Paper of Decemr the 7th laſt paſt, wherein they ſett forth, that Philip in his Flight was ſupplyde with Ammunition from Albany whereby he was enabled to proſecute his bloody Deſigne againſt ye Engliſh.

That it be deſpatched by an Expreſſe wth the firſt Convenience.

Reſolved, That there be a civill Letter of Thanks ſent to ye Governr of Roade Iſland, in Anſwer to his two laſt to ye Governor and a nearer Correſpondence accepted and concluded, in ye beſt Manner for ye Preſervacon of both Colonyes, according

[1] $167\frac{5}{6}$.

to ye Extent of their Patents, from all Invaſions or Encroachments on them and particularly to accept of a Mediation to compoſe ye Difference betwixt them and the neighbouring Colonyes concerning ye Narraganſett Country and other Territoryes upon ye Maine, all which Treatys to be privately managed by ye Perſon or Perſons, who ſhall carry the Letter to Boſton, who ſhall have a Letter of Creditt and Inſtructions to that Purpoſe.

Reſolved to let ye Governor of Roade Iſland know, that any in their Parts driven by the Indyans from their Habitacons or Plantations, ſhall be welcome here and have Land aſſigned them upon this, Long Iſland or Staten Iſland.

And to take away all Apprehenſions from our preſent Inhabitants, or ſuch as ſhall come hither, it is likewiſe ordered, That all or Indyans on Long Iſland not yet diſarmed, vizt Sequetauke, Seatauque, Unchechauge and Southampton, be forthwith diſarmed, as ye others upon ye Iſland already are, and no Indyan there to be permitted to have any fire Arms in any Caſe during ye preſent Troubles.

An Order for all Indyans on Long Iſland to be diſarmed, in this Juncture of the Warre, and that none ramble from Place to Place, &c.

[Warrants, Orders, Paſſes, iii, 174.]

By the Governour:

Whereas I am informed from ſeveral Townes and Places on Long Iſland, of the general Apprehenſions of the People concerning any our Indyans being armed at this Juncture, for w^ch^ though I hope there is noe Cauſe, however by the Advice of my Councell I have ordered that all Indyans on Long Iſland that have by the Favour of the Townes (as allowed) their Armes ſtill entruſted to them bee forthwith diſarmed, and the ſaid Armes according to former Order to be ſafely laid up and kept in or near the Block Houſe or ffortification in the ſeverall Townes: And that all Indyans have Notice not to ramble or goe from Place to Place out of the Bounds they live in without a Certificate from y^e^ Magiſtrate or Conſtable to be ſhowed to the like Officers at

their Arrivall where they goe, and have Leave to ſtay: But all Juſtice to be ſhewed to them according to Law and Orders of ye Court of Aſſizes, and concerning ffortification. This Order to bee forthwith effectually put in Execution, and a due Returne made to mee thereof by the ſeverall Townes in whoſe Precincts any Indyans live by the firſt Opportunity or Expreſſe, if Occaſion: Of which none to faile as they will Anſwer the Default at their utmoſt Perills.

Given under my Hand in New Yorke ye 24th Day of January, in the 27th Yeare of his Maties Reigne, Annoq Dmi 1675.[1]

E. Andros.

To the Juſtices of the Peace, Military Officers, Conſtables and Overſeers of Southampton, &c.

[The like ſent to all the Towns on Long Iſland.]

[1] $167\frac{5}{6}$.

Mr. STANTON *about Indyan News.*

[New York Colonial MSS., xxv, 77.]

Theſe may certifie all whome it may conſerne that the Pecoites[1] Indians haue bene out with the Engliſh againſt the Naraganſits and haue aproued themſelues uery faithfull to our Engliſh Intereſt the Enemy fled before the Army and in the Purſute theſe Pequets Indians did uery good Serues: we ſlewe in all neere about fouer ſcore Perſons and followed them neare about thre ſcore and ten Mille the Enemies hauing Noties of our Armyes aproaching the Sechems fleed and their Wimen and Children and lefte ſixtye Patomtook Indians three hundred fitteing Men to way lay the Army by the Ambuſcadoes weare by the Prouidence of God timely diſcovered by our Endyins. They wounded fiue Engliſh Men in the Rear of the Army after they weare beaten in the Fronte by our Engliſh and our Endyans. We ſlew at that Time fiue of the Uplanders and kiled on of there chefe Captaines and

[1] Pequot.

the ſame Day took y^e^ Towne and layed there all Night, the next Day burned the Towne and then marched to the Metropolitente Place and found it deſerted ſo fired nere fiue hundred Widgwames. This Scalpe cared by the Bearer was a Endyon of greate Accounte and was taken with 25 Perſones more by the Pecoites Indyons upon their returning Home after they parted with the Engliſh . . . . and his Men killed two Men nere Noradg and took away a Boy alive this 6 Febrery. This is ſhort but . . . in large.

Febr'y 9: 1675.[1]

Your loving Friend,

John Hauhr

[1] $167\frac{5}{6}$.

Council Minutes.

[Council Minutes, iii, Part 2, p. 85.]

At a Conſultation held Feby 24th, 1675.[1]

Preſent, The Governour, and Councell,
The Mayor and Aldermen.

* * * * *

Mr. Matthias Nicolls, and Mr. Samuell Leete, being returned from Boſton, and having brought a Letter from ye Governor and Councell there to ye Governor, which was not ſatiſfactory.

Reſolved, That for ye Preſent no further Application be made to ye Government of Boſton.

[1] $167\frac{5}{6}$.

The Examination of Tho. Warner, *that had been a Priſoner with the Indians.*

Feb. 25, 1675.[1]

[New York Colonial MSS., xxv, 81.]

Thomas Warner one of the two that came downe from Albany and had beene Priſon[r] w[th] y[e] Indyans who arrived here this Morne, being examined, ſaith, that he was one of y[e] Pſons that being ſent out from Hatfield[2] where the Engliſh Army lay, to diſcover

[1] $167\frac{5}{6}$.

[2] On the 19th of October, 1675, the Indians having cut off the Scouts that had been ſent out to obtain Intelligence of any Enemies in the Neighborhood, made an Attack upon Hatfield with a Force of 700 or 800 Men. The Place was garriſoned by two Companies, under the Command of Captains Moſeley and Poole, who were ſoon joined by a Reinforcement from Hatfield under Captain Appleton. The Engagement was ſpirited and obſtinate, and ended with the Repulſe of the Enemy, who retired in great Haſte and Confuſion, having only Time to burn a few Barns and other out Buildings and drive off a Number of Cattle. Ten Perſons, including Thomas Warner, the Deponent of the above Statement, are recorded as ſlain. *Holland's Hiſt. of W. Maſs*, i, 105. It is probable that his Eſcape was not known at Hatfield. This was among the laſt of their important Efforts on the Connecticut River before retiring to the Country of the Narraganſets. *Drake's Book of Indians*, 217.—Ed.

the Enemy, but a Party of Indyans way layd them, and ſhott downe 5 of their Company, and tooke 3 of which he and his Comrade are two, the 3^{d} they put to death, the 9th was an Indyan that came with them, and eſcap't away.

That the Indyans lay ſtill two Dayes after they were taken, and then a Party of about 30 with whom he was march't to a River to the north eaſt from thence about 80 Miles called Oaſuck, where about a Fortnight after the Reſt of the Army came to them, having in the meane Time burnt two Townes: They kill'd one of the Priſone^{rs} preſently after they had taken him, cutting a Hole below his Breaſt out of which they pull'd his Gutts, and then cutt off his Head.

That they putt him ſo to Death in the Preſence of him and his Comrade, and threatened them alſo with the like.

That they burnt his Nayles, and put his Feet to ſcald them ag^{ſt} the Fire, and drove a Stake through one of his Feet to pin him to the Ground. The Stake about the Bigneſſe of his Finger, this was about 2 Days after hee was taken. They continued at Oaſmuk ſending out p'ys ſeverall Days and that

about 5 Weeks agoe at one of their Meetings he ſaw 2100 Indyans all fighting Men, [of?] which 5 or 600 French Indyans, with Strawes in their Noſes.

When hee was taken the p^ty were ab^t 600 Indyans.

That the Riuer Indyans rec^d thoſe Indyans kindly, furniſh't them with Proviſions, and ſome of thoſe Indyans were with them that . . . . him.

That there were 5 or 600 of the Indyans with Strawes in their Noſes, which they called the French Indyans.

That hee was made to tell the Number by y^e Indyans themſelves, which hee did 3 Times over.

That there were moſt young Men, the oldeſt not 40 Years old.

That they were ſupplyed with Powder from . . . French Indyans.

That they ſ^d their Deſigne was in y^e Spring to goe to Hadley, Hartford &c. and Conecticut Col., and having deſtroyed them to goe to Boſton y^e . . . and then after that they would deſtroy y^e Dutch, &c., but the French and . . . . . .

Council Minutes.

[Council Minutes, iii, Part 2, p. 85.]

At a Councell, Feb. 26th, $167\frac{5}{6}$.

Preſent, The Governour,
The Secretary, Capt. Dyre,
Mr. Fred. Philips.

Upon reading Governor Coddington's Letter, and Conſideracons of other Letters, and Returnes of Meſſages from other Colonyes,

Reſolved, That it is not adviſeable at this Juncture to make any Application, or ſend any friendly Meſſage to ye North Indyans, but if they apply themſelves not refuſe hearing of them.

The other Colonyes, vizt ye Maſſachuſetts Connecticott and Plimouth principally engaged in ye Warre, not having made us acquainted with their Concernes, and ſome of them ſlighted our friendly Tenders, to continue our Endeavors as Chriſtians and ye King's Subjects, for ye Good of this Government without farther Application to the ſaid Colonyes.

Reſolved, That ye Governor goe forthwith to Albany to ſettle Matters there, it being of very great Import.

That ye Wickerſcreeke Indyans, if they deſire it, be admitted with their Wives and Children to plant upon this Iſland but nowhere elſe if they remove, and yt it be upon ye north Point of ye Iſland neare Spiting Devill. The ſd Indyans to be protected comporting themſelves as they ought, and all our other Indyans round, doeing ye like to be aſſured of Protection.

That a Letter be written to ye Governor of Roade Iſland to acquaint him wth ye Governors going up to Albany to take Order there, having Notice of ye Maques Indyans being moved in a warrelike Manner againſt ye North Indyans. That ye Governor hath not Time to write now in Anſwer to ye Particulars of his Letter, but ſhall have all due Regard to them, of wch he ſhall give him an Acctt at his Returne.

The Governour's Order to Lieut. TEUNISE *to demand Chriſtian Priſoners of the Indians.*

[New York Colonial MSS., xxv, p. 88.]

By the Governour:

You are hereby authorized and required, with the Indian Guide ordered w^t^ you, forthwith to goe eaſtward, to the furtheſt Part of the Goverm^t^ or as farr as Coneticut River, to finde out Philep or other North Indians, lately within this Governm^t^, and lett him or other Sachems or Commanders in Chief know; y^t^ haveing heard of there being in warlike Poſture, intruded and brought ſome Chriſtian Priſoners in our Parts, I have therefore ſent you to demand the ſaid Chriſtian Priſoners, brought by them vnto this Governm^t^ and to command and forewarne them, from, or returning into any Pairt of the Government or Confines.

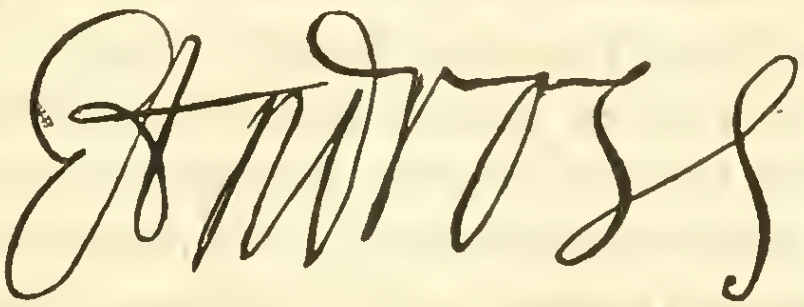
If they ſhould be divided into ſeverall Partyes or Parts, you are then as you ſee Cauſe and have Opportunity, to goe to each, but to make no

longer Stay, in any, than to deliver your Meſſage, and receive ſuch Priſoners as they ſhall deliver and refreſh and reſt yourſelf, and without Delay to return and make the beſt of your Way to me.

Given under my Hand and Seall in Albany, the 4th March, $167\frac{5}{6}$.

To Gerrit Teunise,
Lt to Capt. Volkert.

Agrees wth ye Principall was ſigned,



Quod Atteſtor R. Livingston.

Order to Confine William Loveridge.

[New York Colonial MSS., xxv, p. 90.]

Copia Vera.

By the Governour:

Whereas Mr. Wm. Loveridge did 2d Inſtant afore me Magiſtrates and cheef Officers of theſe Pairts, alleadge and confidently affirm that the North Indians have been lately now this laſt Winter, ſupplyed by the (Dutch as he termed them) Inhabitants of this Place with Ammunition, notwithſtanding the Law and ſtrict Prohibicon; but could not make it appear by any Evidence, or Circumſtance, or named any Perſone, whatever, he could ſuſpect, and therefore was committed, and not haveing yett, and it being a generall Imputation and Reflexion, you are in his Maj: Name, further ordered; ſtill to keep the ſaid Wm Loveredge, untill he give ſufficient Security, at the Secretary, or Clerks Office, to anſwere ye ſame, at the next generall Court of Aſſizes, and to be in the mean Time of good Be-

havior, for which this ſhall be your ſufficient Warrant.

Given under my Hand in Albany this 11th Day of March 167$\frac{5}{6}$

Was ſigned

E. Andross.

To Mr Michel Suton, Sheriffe or Scout in Albany.

This is a true Coppy examined by me,

Ro: Livingston, Secr.

An Order made at Albany about ſelling of Powder to the Indyans there.

[Warrants, Orders, Paſſes, iii, 223.]

By the Governour.

Whereas I did in October laſt paſt, limite the Sale of Powder in theſe Parts to be obſerved, but the Mahikanders coming now to live among us, and nearer to this Place, I do hereby allow and order that the Commander, or two of the Magiſtrates, may and do, from Time to Time, permitt ſuch Mahikanders as are already, or ſhall come to live by us, as above, to buy and bee ſupplyd with Powder for their neceſſary Occaſions, not exceeding 1-4 of a Pound at a Time as pr ſaid Order which Leave or Permitts to bee writt and given out either to Indyans or Chriſtians for them, by the Secretary or Towne Clarke ex officio gratis.

Given under my Hand in Albany, this 27th March 1676.

E. Andross.

Council Minutes.

[Council Minutes, iii, Part 2, p. 87.]

At a Councell, Aprill ye 4th, 1676.

Preſent, The Governour,
Capt. Anthony Brockholes, The Secretary,
Capt. William Dyre. Mr. Fred. Philips.

The Governour returning yeſterday from Albany he was pleaſed to ſhew to the Councell ſeverall Papers of the Proceedings above between his Honor and the Maques Indyans, together with a Relation of the Meſſage ſent to the North Indyans.

Reſolved, That ye Wickerſecreeke and Long Iſland Indyans have ſpeedy Notice of ye Governors Arrivall, that they may bee ſpoke with.

Council Minutes.

[Council Minutes, iii, Part 2, p. 87.]

At a Councell, Aprill ye 8th, 1676.

Preſent, The Governour,
Capt. Brockholes, The Secretary,
Capt. Dyre, Mr. Philips.

* * * * *

Ordered, That all Boates and Veſſells that paſs through Hell Gate do take a Permitt from ye Cuſtom Houſe by Reaſon of ye Indian Troubles, which Permitt (unleſſe for Merchandize) to be given *Gratis* and with all Diſpatch.

Council Minutes.

[Council Minutes, iii, Part 2, p. 90.]

Aprill ye 10th, 1676.

There was a Meeting of the Governor and Councell in the Morning upon Occaſion of the Arrivall of Mr Samuell Willis and Mr Willm Pitkin with a Letter from the Councell of Connecticott; The Letter being read, it was not adjudged that the Gentlemen menconed therein were authorized further than in Complement or for Advice. Thereupon they produced their Inſtructions and read them, but no further Authority appearing, the Governor propoſed to them to deliver their Minds in writeing, to ye which he would likewiſe returne them Anſwer in writeing.

Afternoone, Mr. Willis and Mr. Pitkin delivered in their Propoſalls in writeing. To the which after a Conſultacon of the Governor and Councell, together with the Mayor and Aldermen, an Anſwer was made; and publikely read to the Connecticott Gentlemen, ye Governor and Councell, with the

Mayor and Aldermen being together, and divers Merchants and other Strangers admitted to bee preſent.

Ordered, That a faire Copy of what was read be given to the Gentlemen as an Anſwer both to the Letter and Propoſalls.

The Tenour as follows.

THE PROPOSALLS.

To the Hon^{ble} Major Edmond Andros, Governo^{r} of his Highneſs'e Territories in America.

S^{r}. having preſented to your Hono^{r} the Letter w^{ch} wee received from y^{e} Secretary of Conecticutt Colony, according to our Inſtructions and y ^{e}Import of that Letter as Agents ſent from the ſaid Councell, wee do in their Behalf deſire.

Firſt. That y^{r} Hono^{r} will pleaſe to informe us of what Intelligence you have, as to y^{e} State and Place of the Enemyes of the Colony of Conecticutt, and what Correſpondence y^{e} Enemy holds with y^{e} Maques and

AN ANSWER

to y^{e} Propoſalls of M^{r} Samuel Willis, and M^{r} William Pitkin, in the Name of the Councell of Connecticutt, from whom they brought a Letter, dated the firſt of Aprill moſt miſtaken and ineffectuall.

You are ſent Agents to ſalute, but not authorized or empowered to treate or conclude, by ſaid Councells Letter, or otherwiſe that appeares.

1ſt. I know of no Commerce or Correſpondence wth ſuch Indyans, butt upon the Rumor of your Warre (having made fitting Preparations) when ſ^{d} Indyans did approach our Confines, were repulſed by our In-

Sinnekes, and how y^e^ ſaid Maques and Sinnekes ſtand affected towards the ſaid Colony of Connecticutt, according as your Hono^r^ is advertized or knoweth.

Secondly ; That your Hono^r^ will advize us what is beſt to be done in exciteing the Maques and Sinnekes to proſecute their and our Enemys according, as is propounded in the ſaid Letter, and what Preſent (if any) you will advize us to give them to that End.

Thirdly, if your Hono^r^ advize us thereunto, that you will pleaſe to afford your Aide and Conduct to us therein, and an Interpreter, with whatelſe may in your Hono^rs^ Prudence beſt effectuate y^e^ ſame.

Fourthly, what Liberty your Hono^r^ will grant us to paſſe to Albany, or any other convenient Place in your Governm^t^ to excite y^e^ ſaid Indyans, according to our Inſtructions to proceed againſt our Enemyes.

Yo^r^ hono^rs^ humble Serv^ts^,

Sam^ll^ Willis.

William Pitkin.

New Yorke, April 10^th^, 1676.

dyans, the Maques and Sinnekes, and (as wee are informed) are retreated beyond Connecticutt River, but am ignorant if our Indyans have any particular Knowledge of you, which ſhould bee beſt known to yourſelves.

2^d^ and 3^d^. Having already taken fitting Orders, hope the Maques &c. will do their Dutye as they ought to this Government, on all Occaſions, and cannot bee ſubject to two.

4th. Thinke it ſtrange that you ſhould aſke to treate with any Branch of this Gouernment apart, and upon your own Acc^t^ and notwithſtanding y^e^ Neighbourhood and all my Endeavours unaſkt, that you have hitherto, and ſtill keepe the Concernes of your ſaid Indyan Warre.

New Yorke, Aprill 10^th^, 1676.

Council Minutes.

[Council Minutes, iii, Part 2, p. 93.]

At a Councell Apr. 23d, 1676.

Preſent, The Governour,
The Secretary, Capt. Dyre,
Mr. Philips.

Before Noone.

The Matter under Conſideracon was ye Receit of two Letters, the one from Councell of Boſton the other from the Councell of Connecticut in anſwer to what was ſent by Mr. Willis and Mr. Pitkin.

Neither of them being plaine or ſatisfactory, the Returne of an Anſwer was put off till afternoon.

After Noone.

The Mayor being alſo preſent with the Governor and Councell, it was concluded that an Anſwer ſhould be ſent by Mr. Daniell Burre (who brought the Letter from Connecticutt) by Word of Mouth. To the Effect hereafter written, vizt:

Reſolved, That the Letter of the 18th Inſtant from the Councell of Connecticutt, being only genrall and as formerly no ſuiteable Returnes, nor

any Truſt repoſed, it requires no Anſwer, but ſhall continue our Duty without intrenching on our Neighbours.

That an Anſwer be likewiſe ſent by Word of Mouth for the preſent to Boſton, by Mr. Richard Patterſhall, who is upon his Departure. The which was accordingly done, but with all Civility.

Council Minutes.

[Council Minutes, iii, Part 2, p. 94.]

* * * * *

At a Councell, May 5th, 1676.

Preſent, The Governour,
Capt. Brockholes, The Secretary,
Capt. Dyre, Mr. Philips.

Newes being brought from Roade Iſland by Mr. Joſeph Carpenter, of the great Number of People flockt thither from their Habitations deſtroyed by the Indyans, inſomuch that the Inhabitants are very much ſtraitened by their Numbers, and will quickly want Proviſions.

It being propoſed whether not convenient at this Juncture to ſend a Sloope thither to offer them Tranſportation into this Colony, where they may have Lands aſſigned them.

Ordered, That the Governours Sloope being ready, bee forthwith ſent to Rhode Iſland with Directions to bring as many Paſſengers as may bee, and that the Sloopes belonging to Luycas and

Chriſtian now bound for Boſton, do call there likewiſe in coming back, and any other Sloopes to haſten thither, and take in ſuch Paſſengers as are willing to come.

Ordered, That upon this extraordinary Occaſion of the Warre, and other late Intelligences, the ſeverall Townes upon Long Iſland be ſent to, to repreſent the ſame unto the Inhabitants in order to a Levy, and to know what they will give towards a Supply.

* * * *

Orders ſent to the Townes of the Weſt and North Ridings, by Capt. William Dyre, May 8th, 1676.

[Warrants, Orders, Paſſes, iii, 193.]

Mr. Conſtable and Overſeers :

The Warre continuing eaſtward, in the Manner it is, of w^ch^ daily ſad Tidings, I am now neceſſitated to repreſent to you and the whole Government, and how neceſſary it is to make a more than ordinary Proviſion, to prevent the like Miſeryes, ffor which, having already been at a greater Expence then his Royall Highneſſe Revenue in this Place: I pray you'l take it into yo^r^ p'ſent Conſideracons to agree and order ſuch a ſuitable Supply for yo^r^ Towne, as may be proper, for ſo an extraordinary Occaſion, and that it bee in the Nature of a Rate, deſigning to bee received in the ſame Manner and accompted for to the Countrey at the Gen^all^ Court of Aſſizes.

I am,

Yo^r^ affectionate ffriend,

E. Andros.

This is by Capt William Dyre, who is ordered to receive and bring yor Reſult.

M.[ATTHIAS] N[ICOLLS,] Secr.

Warrants were iſſued May 13th to the Conſtables and Overſeers of Hempſtead and Flatlands, to appear and anſwer for Neglect of the above Orders.

Council Minutes.

[Council Minutes, iii, Part 2, p. 97.]

At a Councell, May 23d, 1676.

Preſent, The Governour,
Capt. Brockholes, The Secretary,
Capt. Dyre, Mr. Philips,
Mr. Mayor, Capt. Delavall.

The Matter under Conſideracon was about a Letter to be writt to ye Governour and Councell of Boſton, in anſwer to theirs of Aprill ye fifth.

The Letter being read was approved of, and ordered to be ſent by Mr. Mayor, hee being bound for Boſton.

* * *

At a Councell, May 28th, 1676.

Preſent, The Governour,
Capt. Brockholes, The Secretary,
Capt. Dyre, Mr. Philips,
Capt. Delavall, Capt. Saliſbury.

Upon the Arrivall of the Governors Sloope from Rhode Iſland, ſeverall Letters comeing to his Honr

from thence, Martins Vineyard, and Nantuckett, relateing to their preſent Condicon and the Report and Probability of Boſton, makeing a Peace with the North Indyans, upon their own Account alone; Reſolved, That Endeavours be made to putt a Stop to the Maques farther proſecuting the North Indyans.

That an Order be iſſued forth for the Redelivery of the Indyans Armes upon Long Iſland.

At a Councill May y^e^ 29^th^, 1676.

Whereas, being in Peace we have upon Acc^t^ of our Neighbours Warre, diſarmed all our Indyans upon Long Iſland, and prohibitted all Canooes from goeing in the Sound, neither of which our Neighbours have as yett done, and finding no Cauſe to continue the ſame; but rather the Contrary by our Indyans good Comport, theſe are therefore to ſignify the ſame unto you, and that you may and are at Liberty to redeliver all Arms taken from your Indyans, unleſſe you ſee or know Cauſe to the Contrary: In which Caſe you are to detayne them and ſignify the ſame unto the Governo^r^. But

in either Caſe to continue carefull Watch and Ward according to former Orders.

To the Juſtices of the Peace, Conſtables, and Overſeers of any of the Townes upon Long Iſland.

Upon Application of Mr. John Pell (one of the Juſtices of the Peace,) concerning the Indyans living upon his Land at Anne Hookes Neck, uſing their Canooes, contrary to the Order of the Court of Aſſizes, preſumeing ſo to doe for that y^e^ Indians upon Long Neck (neare Stamford in y^e^ neighbour Colony) have theirs, and never forbidden them, though in Warre. Ordered, That Mr. Pell do make Enquiry of the Truth thereof and give an Account of itt hither. In meane Time upon his Requeſt, the Indians upon his Land are to have Liberty to make Uſe of three Canooes about their Occaſions, and if the Juſtice upon Enquiry do find it practiſed as is alleaged, upon his making his Returne thereof to y^e^ Governour, then they are to have all their Canooes returned them againe.

Ordered, That all North Indyans that will come in, may be protected, and a Stop to be put to the Maques further proſecuting ſ^d^ North Indyans.

Council Minutes.

[Council Minutes, iii, Part 2, p. 101.]

At a Councell May 30th, 1676.

Reſolved, The Governor being intended for Albany the next Weeke and Capt. Tho. Delavall being now goeing up, that he be deſired and authorized as ſoon as hee arrives there, to communicate it to Serjt Sharpe the preſent Commandr and with ſaid Sharpe, by Means of Arnold the Interpreter, ſend Word to the Maques and Sinnekes of ye Governors ſaid Coming, and that he deſires and orders that ſome of them will meet him there, and particularly Carriconty. The ſaid Meſſage to be ſent by a Maques from Albany, who is to be well paid, and no further Mencon to any others, or Talke thereof at Albany: Alſo to ſend Word by ſome good Mahicander eaſtward (who is likewiſe to be rewarded) that all Indyans that will come in and ſubmit, ſhall bee received to live under the Protection of the Government, and that the Governor will bee there as afore, where any of them may freely come and

ſpeake with him, and returne againe as they ſee Cauſe without Moleſtation.

Memorand^m. That the ffrench do receive North Indyans under their Protection, and its ſaid that five hundred of them are already there.[1]

That the Governm^t of Conecticutt hath likewiſe made an Order, at their late Gen^rall Court, that any Indyans that will come in ſhall be received, have Land aſſigned them, and be protected under their Government.

[1] The Emigration of Iroquois to Canada and Settlement at La Praire, occurred about this Time.—Ed.

Council Minutes.

[Council Minutes, iii, Part 2, p. 103.]

At a Meeting of the Councell in the Abſence of the Governour, June 10, 1676.

Preſent, Capt. Brockoles, The Secretary,
Capt. Dyre, Mr. Philips.

Mr. Pell having upon Enquiry made Returne that it hath been and ſtill is practiſed by ye Indyans on Long Neck, &c., to have their Canooes, the following Order was made.

The Wyckerſcreeke Indyans having made Suite to the Governor that the Reſtraint of their going into and paſſing to and fro in ye Sound in Canooes may be taken off, in regard to their planting on Mr. Pells Land at Anne Hoockes Neck[1] or ye Iſlands adjacent; Upon Conſideration of their good Comport, and alſo for that ye Indyans in the neighbour Colony of Conecticutt have hitherto beene, and are

[1] In the preſent Town of Pelham, Weſtcheſter County. *See Bolton's Weſtcheſter*, i, 515.

now permitted the Uſe of their Canooes, it is Ordered, That our ſaid Indyans of Wickerſcreeke have Liberty to make Uſe of their Canooes, in the Sound, or any other Part within the Government, Long Iſland excepted.

Council Minutes.

[Council Minutes, iii, Part 2, p. 104.]

At a Councell, July 26, 1676.

Preſent, The Governour,
The Secretary, Capt. Dyre.

A Letter being brought from the Governor and Councell of Conecticott, giving Notice of the North Indians tending towards Hudſons River,

An Anſwer was ſent to it, declaring ye Improbability of what was ſuggeſted by them.

Record of a Court Martial

HELD AT

Newport, R. I. in Auguſt, 1676,

FOR THE

Trial of Indians *charged with being engaged in* Philip's *Deſigns.*[1]

Newport, Auguſt 24th, 1676.

THE Names of the Members of the Court Martiall.

Mr. Walter Clarke, Governour,
Major John Crayton, Dept. Governour,
Mr. John Coggeſhall, Aſſiſtant,
Mr. James Barker, Aſſiſtant,

[1] The Narraganſetts and Wampanogas, at firſt friendly to Rhode Iſland, becoming exaſperated againſt all the Engliſh by the Outrages committed by the New England Troops upon defenceleſs Women, Children and old Men, attacked Bull's Garriſon in South Kingſtown, and afterwards Warwick and Providence, wreaking their Vengeance upon all who fell in their Way. It was accordingly decided by the major Part of the Government to hold a Court Martial for the Trial of ſeveral Indians that had been captured by the Rhode Iſland Troops. This

Mr. John Eaſton, Aſſiſtant,
Mr. William Harris, Aſſiſtant.
Capt. Arthur ffenner, Aſſiſtant,
Mr. Thomas Borden, Aſſiſtant,
Mr. Joſhua Coggeſhall, Aſſiſtant,
Mr. William Cadman, Aſſiſtant,
Capt. Randall Houlden, Aſſiſtant,
Mr. Samuell Gorton, Jun., Aſſiſtant,
Edward Richmond, Secretary,
Capt. Edmund Calverly, Attorney General,
James Rogers, Gen. Sergeant,
Henry Lilly, Marſhall and Cryer.

Military Officers.

Capt. Peleg Sanford,
Capt. Roger Williams,
Capt. Samuell Wilbore,
Capt. John Albro,
Capt. EdmundCalverly.
Capt. John ffoanes,
Left. Edward Richmond.
Left. John Green,
Left. William Correy,
Left. Latham Clarke,
Left. ffrancis Giſborn,
Left. Ireh Bull,
Enſn. Weſton Clarke,
Enſn. James Barker,
Enſn. Caleb Arnold,
Enſn. Hugh Moſher,
Enſn. John Potter.

I Edmund Calverly, Attorney Generall, in the Behalfe of our ſoveraigne Lord the King Charles the

Court was formed Auguſt 23d, in accordance with the Powers granted in their Charter "to Exerciſe the Law Martiall in ſuch Caſes as Occaſions ſhall neceſſarily require, and upon juſt Cauſe, to invade and deſtroy the native Indians and other Enemies of the ſaid Colony."

The Courſe purſued by Rhode Iſland towards their Indian Priſon-

ſecond, of England, Scotland, France and Ireland, King, &c. Doe impeach the Quanpen otherwiſe Sowagoniſh, an Indian Sachim, relating to the Narraganſett Country in the Collony of Rhode Iſland, and Providence Plantations in New England, for theſe ſundry Crimes ffollowing, namely: ffor being diſloyall to his ſaid Majeſty ſundry Ways.

Videleſet. ffor that thou haſt not faithfully adheared to the Government eſtabliſhed in this ſaid Collony by his ſaid Majeſty, but haſt rebelliouſly adheared to Indians of another Collony called Plymoth, namely, Philip chiefe Sachem of the Indians

ers, was however lenient as compared with that of the other New England Colonies.

The Town Authorities of Providence on the 14th of Auguſt, 1676, diſpoſed of a Number of Indian Captives upon the following Conditions, recommended by a Committee conſiſting of Roger Williams, Thomas Harris, Sen., Thomas Angell, Thomas Field and John Whipple, Jun.

All Indians under 5 to ſerve till 30.
Above 5 and under 10, till 28.
Above 10 to 15, till 27.
Above 15 to 20, till 26.
From 20 to 30 to ſerve 8 Years.
All above 30 to ſerve 7 Years.

The Rhode Iſland General Aſſembly in March, 1676, forbade Slavery of the Indians, and enacted a Law by which they could only be made to ſerve for a limited Time, for the paying of Debts, fulfilling of Covenants and defraying the Expenſe of bringing up.

We are indebted to Dr. David King of Newport, R. I., for this Record, which is copied from the Original, and now for the firſt Time printed.—Ed.

in that ſaid Collony, whoe with his Indians did within ſixteen Months paſt trayterouſly, rebelliouſly, royetouſly and routouſly arm, weapon, and array themſelves with Swords, Guns and Staves, &c., and have killed and bloodely muthered many of his ſaid Majeſtys good Subjects, who lived peaceably under the ſundry Governments to which they did belong.

Butt more partikularly thou haſt through thy wicked bloody Minde and trayterous, rebellious, roietous and routous Acts, with Swords, Guns, Staves, &c., in thy owne Perſon, within this his Majties Collony, and many great Companys of Indians with the, ſome of them yett unknowne, armed and arrayed as aforeſaid, didſt doe great Damage to our ſoveraigne Lord the King, by killing his Subjects, burning their Houſes, killing and driving away their Cattell, and many more Outrages of that Nature, have been by the and thy Confederats done and committed, all againſt the Peace of our ſoveraigne Lord the King, his Crowne and Dignity, for all which Acts of thine, I doe on the Behalfe of his ſaid Majeſty, impeatch the as a Rebell in the Face

of this Court, and pray Juſtice againſt thee the ſaid Quanapen, otherwiſe Sowagoniſh, &c.

EDWARD CALVERLY,
Attorney Generall.

Dated at a Court Martiall held in Newport, ye 24th of Auguſt, 1676.

Quanopen owned, that he among the Reſt was in Armes againſt the Engliſh Nation, and that he was at the ſwamp Fight, and that he had nothing to ſay againſt the Indians burning and diſtroying Pettacomſcutt, and that he was at the Aſſaulting of Mr. William Carpenters Gariſſon at Pawtuxet,[1] and that he was in Armes at Naſhaway, and did aſiſt in diſtroyinge and burninge the Towne, and takeinge and carrying away the Engliſh Captives to the Number of about 20.

Voted. Guilty of the Charge, and that he ſhall be ſhott to death in this Towne on the 26th Inſtant, at about one of the Clock in the Afternoone.

An Indian with one Eye, Quanopens Brother

[1] William Carpenter's Houſe was attacked by about three hundred Indians, January 27, 1676. The Houſe was fired, but the Flames were extinguiſhed by thoſe within. The Indians drove off a large Amount of Stock. *Drake's B. of Indians*, 220.—ED.

ſaith his Brother Quanopen was a Comander in the Warr, but he was not, he being ſoe defective in his eye Sight, that he was incapable.

Voted, that at preſent Judgment is ſuſpended.

Auguſt 25th.

Sunkeecunaſuck upon his Examination owneth, that he was at the burning and deſtroying of Warwick, and that Wenunaquabin, an Indian that is now in Priſon, was at the burning and diſtroying Warwick with him, at the ſame Time, and that his Brother Quanopin, was the ſecond Man in Comand in the Narraganſett Cuntry, that he was the next to Nenanantenentt.

And Nechett, an Indian, owned that he ſaw Sunkeecunaſuck at Warwick, and that he was inſtrumentall in chief in ſaveing his Life.

Voted guilty of the Charge, and to ſuffer Death, the ſame Time and Place with his Brother.

Aſhamattan, upon his Examination, owneth that his Brother Quanapin, had ſome of the Wampanooage with him, and that his Brother Quanapin had many Indians under his Comand, but Nenanantenentt was counted the chiefeſt of the two, and

that they had recrute of Powder latly from the Dutch.

Voted that preſent Judgement is ſuſpended.

Wenanaquabin of Pawtuxett ſaith, that he was not at the wounding of John Scott, but was at that Time living at Abiah Carpenters, and he could cleer him. Abiah Carpenters being ſent for, before his Face ſaith, that he went away from their Houſe ſome Time in May, 1675, and did not ſee him againe, nor could heare of him till towards Winter, which he ſaith is true. The ſaid Wenanaquabin further ſaith, that he did not come to Warwick till Night after the Towne was burned, and after owned that he ſaw Nechett an Indian there. The ſaid Nechett, to his Face afirmed that he ſaw him at Warwick at the burning the Towne with his Gun, about Noone. The ſaid Wenanaquabin alſo confeſſeth, that he was at the Fight with Capt. Turner, and there loſt his Gun, and ſwam over a River to ſave his Life.[1]

[1] Capt. William Turner of Boſton, having been but a ſhort Time ſtationed at Northampton, was on the 14th of March, 1676, attacked by the Indians, but ſucceeded in repelling them. On the 18th of May, with Capt. Samuel Holyoke, of Springfield, and 180 Men, he

Voted guilty of the Charge, and that he ſhall be putt to Death after the ſame Manner, and Time and Place as Quanopin.

John Wecopeak, on his Examination ſaith, that he was never out againſt the Engliſh, but one Time with other Narraganſett Indians about the Month of March laſt, againſt a Towne upon Conecticutt River called in Indian Pewanaſuck, and at that Time their Company burned a Barne and two dwelling Houſes, and killed two Engliſhmen, and that he was not at the burninge of Pettacomſcutt, but was at that Time with Indian John, William Heiffermans Man, removeinge their Wigwams, but ſhortly after he was ſent downe by the Sachems to fetch off two dead Indians from thence, and ſaith that Georg Crafts Wife was ſhott with a Slugg, and chopt in ſome Parts of her Body with a Hatchett, and ſaith ſhe did not crye hoe. Alſo ſaith, that he was at the Fight with Capt. Turner, and run away

ſurpriſed a large Party of the Enemy at the Falls above Deerfield, and ſucceeded in deſtroying about three hundred with the Loſs of only one Man. Upon returning, the Party met with a Series of Diſaſters, and Captain Turner, with about thirty of his Men were ſlain in croſſing Green River. *Holland's Weſtern Maſſachuſetts*, i, 113–124. *Drake's Boſton*, 419.

by Reaſon the Shott came as thick as Raine, but ſaid alſoe, that he was at a great Diſtance. Butt John Godfree and William Heifferman ſaith, that he the ſaid Wecopeak told them, that he ſaw Capt. Turner, and that he was ſhott in the Thigh, and that he knew it was him, for the ſaid Turner ſaid that was his Name.

Voted guilty of the Charge, and to dye as the others.

Anaſhawin of Narraganſett denyeth, that he layed Hands on John Green of Narraganſett, occaſioned about the Death of a dumb Boy, although afirmed by three Witneſſes to his Face, to wit: Mr. Thomas Gould, John Andra and Daniel Green.

The Court adjourned till Thurſday next at ten of the Clock in the Morning, being the 31ſt of this Inſtant.

Before the Court Martiall the 31ſt of Auguſt, 1676.

Quonaehewacout ſaith, that he was informed that all the Sachims was at the takeing and burning of Ireh Bulls Garriſon.[1]

[1] The Garriſon of Mr. Jerah Bull was taken by the Indians, December 16, 1675, and all the People ſlain, ſeventeen in Number.—Ed.

Manaſſes Molaſſes, called and anſwered to the Name, being examined concerning Low Howland, kild at Pocaſſet[1] Side (being an Engliſhman) and ſlaine or murdered by the Indians, and this Mollaſſes being charged or ſuſpected to have a Hand in the Crime, anſwers, that he did not kill him, but being in the Woods, the Indians came and ſaid ſuch a one was kild, and offered to ſell the Coate of the Perſon ſoe murdered or ſlaine, and that he the ſaid Mollaſſes bought the Coate (of the ſaid dead Man) for ground Nuts, and further ſaith, that it was one Quaſquomack kild the ſaid Howland.

This Deponent, John Cook, aged about forty-five Yeares, teſtefyeth, being at Punckateſt, in the Midle of July, or thereabout, did aſk of ſeverall Indians, named as followeth: Woodcock, Matowat, and Job, whome they were, that kild Low Howland, the foreſd Indians' Anſwer was, that there was ſix of them in Company, and Manaſſes was the Indian that fetcht him out of the Water. ffurther this Deponant ſaith not.

This Deponant, John Brigs, aged thirty-five Yeares or thereabout, teſtefyeth to the above written

[1] Now Tiverton.

Teſtamony, and alſoe, that the ſaid Manaſſes ſhot at Joſeph Ruſſell, as the Indians, firſt above named re'ate, and ffurther this Deponent ſaith not.

Taken before me this 25th of Auguſt, 1676.

Wm. Cadman, Aſſiſt.

This Deponant William Mancheſter, aged twenty and two Yeares, or thereabout, being at Pocaſſet, aſked of Peter Nonoet, the Huſband of Wetamoe, whoe it was that killed Low Howland, his Anſwer was, that Manaſſes fetcht him out of the Water, and further ſaith not.

Taken before me, Wm. Cadman, Aſiſt., Augſt 25th, 1676.

Court adjourned until to-morrow Morning, eight of the Clock.

Septr 1ſt, 1676. The Court called.

Awetamoes Siſter being examined, what ſhe could ſay concerning the killing of Low Howland, ſhe ſaith, ſhe was informed by one of thoſe that was at his killing, called Ohom, that this abovſd Molaſſes was the Perſon that fetcht Low Howland out of the Water, at the Time he was kild, although the Indians that were with them perſwaded him not to

perſue him, and alſoe further ſaith, that ſhe knoweth him the ſd Mollaſes to be one of the 12, that was of that Company, that took and kild the ſaid Howland.

Mumuxuack alias Toby, being charged for Suſpition of killing or aſſiſting, or being in the Company of them that killed John Archer. Upon his Examination ſaith that he was one of four at the killing of John Archer and his Sonn, but he was with one more, that was about tenn Rod Diſtance, and that the other called whether they ſhould ſhoot, or not, but did ſhoot; but after, the ſaid Mamuxack ſaid, being over-perſwaded, and threatned by his Brother to carry away John Archers Head, he did doe it to Awetamoe[1] by Reaſon his Brother threatened him, if he refuſed to take off his Head, and that he carryed the Head to Awetamoe, and that his Brother gave him a Shirt for ſoe doeing, for carrying the Head.

Jack Havens ſaith that he heard the Indians ſay, that John Archer had like to have eſcaped, by takeing hold of Mamuxuats Brother called Whawea-

[1] Probably the ſame as Weetamoo, mentioned on Pages 13, 14. She was found dead in Taunton River, Auguſt 6, 1676.—Ed.

punet his Hatchett: but that he, the ſd Mamuxuat came behind the ſd Archer, and ſtruck him on the Head with his Hatchitt, and ſoe they kild him.

Wechunckſum, alias Abram, ſaith, that he well knoweth the above ſd Molaſſes, and that he heard at the Spring of the Yeare laſt, being then at Wachuſett,[1] there was then Information given, what Execution had lately been done againſt the Engliſh, amongſt which was afirmed, that the above ſd Malaſſes had latly killed an Engliſhman at Pocaſſet.

Suckats Squa, that lives with Daniel Wilcocks, ſaith, that ſhe heard the above ſd Malaſſes ſay, being aſkt, or examined by the Indians at the Spring of the Yeare laſt, towards Wachuſett, whether he had latly killed an Engliſhman at Pocaſſett, he anſwered that he had done it.

Whawinuckſhin, Serjt Roger's Man, being examined ſaith that he was at Thomas Gould's Garriſon, and the Occaſion of his cominge was to bury his Father, or help bury him, and there found ſeverall Indians upon their Gard, but ſtayed not long there, but emediatly came away.

[1] Princeton, Maſſachuſetts.

Voted that Serjt Rogers ſhall have his Indian Man home with him, provided that the ſaid Indian ſhall be brought forth, if required, which the ſaid Serjt Rogers doe in the Face of the Court, engage to doe.

The Court adjourned till tomorrow Morning at eight of the Clock.

The following Record is, probably, a Copy of a Letter, addreſſed by the Court Martial to Walter Clarke, of Newport, the Governour.[1]

[1] Walter Clarke was a Friend, and with others of that Denomination, at that Time quite large on Rhode Iſland, was oppoſed to the War againſt the Indians. He felt a deep Intereſt in the Natives, and with his Friend John Eaſton, believed that the Calamities of King Phillip's War might have been prevented by a Negotiation or Arbitration. Walter Clarke is ſaid to have incenſed the People of Providence and Warwick, who were fierce to fight, by refuſing to iſſue military Commiſſions, or in the Language of Friends, Commiſſions "to kill and deſtroy Men." It does not appear that he attended the Court Martial, and he probably, refuſed to ſit in Judgment on the poor perſecuted and wronged Natives.

This Letter was probably addreſſed to Gov. Clarke, by the ſitting Members of the Court Martial, viz: the Deputy Governor, Major John Cranſton; ſeven out of the nine Aſſiſtants, viz: James Barker, Wm. Harris, Arthur Fenner, Joſhua Coggeſhall, William Cadman, Randall Houlden and Samuel Gorton, and probably the military Officers before mentioned. John Coggeſhall, John Eaſton and Thomas Borden, were the remaining three Aſſiſtants. *Dr. David King, of Newport, R. I.*

(Place and Date, probably)

Newport, R. I., Auguſt 31, 1676.

"Sir:

The Court adjourned till tomorrow Morning at eight of the C'ck. The Letter ſent by the Governour of Plymouth to yourſelfe, and by yourſelfe to us bearing Date Auguſt 28, laſt paſt, purporating the Maſſachuſetts and New Plymoths Demand of Indians on this Iſland, &c., an Anſwer to which Concerne in a ſpeciall Manner yo^r ſelfe, and need of all Expedition for divers Reaſons, beſides Safety and Charge. Wee therefore pray your Preſence at the uſiall Place of Meeting this Day to conſider what Anſwer, or to require a full Apearance of the Councell, or otherwiſe, as you pleaſe; with Speed doe what ſeems beſt to you; we are redy to doe our Service to the publick Peace and Safety."

The Letter of the Governor of Plymouth to the Governor of Rhode Iſland is as follows:

"Theſe are to certefy all whome it may Concerne that Capt. Benjamin Church is authorized and fully empowered by the Authority of this Collony of New Plymoth, in the Name of the ſaid Collony,

and for their Uſe and Benefitt, to demand and receive of the Governor and Authority of Rhode Iſland, all ſuch of our Indian Enemys, whether Men, Women, or Children, as whilſt our fforces were abroad ranging, the adjacent Parts of our Collony, in Purſute of the ſaid Enemyes, were received by, and are entertained upon the ſd Iſland. And having received them, he is ordered to guard and conduct them to Plymoth aforeſd and alſoe impowred to ſell and diſpoſe of ſuch of them, and ſoe many as he ſhall ſee Cauſe for, there: to the Inhabitants, or others, for Term of Life, or for ſhorter Time, as there may be Reaſons. And his actinge, herein, ſhall at all Times be owned and juſtefyed by the ſaid Collony.

[Plymoth]
Auguſt 28, '76.

Pr. Josiah Winslow, Govr.

Voted, That Malaſſes and Mamuxuat and Quanachuagat are ordered to be delivered out of the Priſon to Capt. Benjamin Church, and ſeven more to be delivered to Capt. Anthony Low, whoe have engaged to tranſport them out of the Collony, and that they ſhall not returne here againe, and one more to be at the Diſpoſe of Henry Lilly, which

he receives in full Satisfaction for his Attendance at this Court, and to be tranſported, as the other to Capt. Low; and that, at or before the Delivery of theſe the Maſhall ſhall take all their Names, and give Returne thereof to the Clerk of this preſent Court.

Whereas it is reported that divers Indians are now brought to Newport, and ſeverall upon the main Land, neer Shores of Rhode Iſland, wee doe therefore declare, and in his Majeſty's Name require, that noe Indian, either great or ſmall, be landed on any Part of Rhode Iſland aforeſaid, or any Iſland in the Narraganſett Bay, upon the Penalty, as formerly impoſed upon ſuch Offenders; and they ſhall be taken as being contemney of the Authorety of this Collony; Always, provided that bee, or may bee, upon juſt Cauſe detected, he, or they, at all Times, ſhall be lyable to be brought forth to anſwer the ſame, by Warrant from the Governo^{r} or Dept. Govern^{or}, or any two Aſſiſtants.

Dated at a Court Martiall held in Newport,
on Rhode Iſland, Auguſt 24th, 1676.

Pr. Edw^{d} Richmond, Sec^{ry}
to the Court.

Voted, That the Dept. Governor ſhall have Copys of the Tranſactions of this Court between this and the next Sitting.

Voted, That the Court is adjourned till the 25th this Inſtant, except the Dept. Governour ſhall ſee Cauſe to call the ſd Court in the Intrim, between this and the 25th of this Inſtant, as aforeſd and upon any ſuch Occaſion the Dept. Govor have full Power to call a Court Martiall as aforeſaid.

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